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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

On and after August 26th, 1929, until further Notice (all previous
Time Tables cancelled.)

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 M.	No. 1 P.M.	No. 2 P.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 5 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 M.
Kowloon Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.15	10.00	10.15	1.15	2.31	3.30	4.30	5.40	7.35	8.45	9.55	10.15	1.15	2.31	3.30	4.30	5.40	7.35	8.45	9.55	10.15
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	6.48	8.13	8.38	9.23	10.08	10.23	1.23	2.39	3.38	4.38	5.48	7.43	8.53	10.03	10.23	1.23	2.39	3.38	4.38	5.48	7.43	8.53	10.03	10.23
Shatin Dep.	7.01	8.26	8.51	9.36	10.21	10.36	1.36	2.52	3.51	4.51	6.01	7.56	9.06	10.16	10.36	1.36	2.52	3.51	4.51	6.01	7.56	9.06	10.16	10.36
Tai Po Dep.	7.15	8.40	9.05	9.50	10.35	10.50	1.50	3.06	4.05	5.05	6.15	8.10	9.20	10.30	10.50	1.50	3.06	4.05	5.05	6.15	8.10	9.20	10.30	10.50
Market Dep.	7.30	8.55	9.20	10.05	10.40	10.55	1.55	3.11	4.10	5.10	6.20	8.15	9.25	10.35	10.55	1.55	3.11	4.10	5.10	6.20	8.15	9.25	10.35	10.55
Fanning Dep.	7.30	8.55	9.20	10.05	10.40	10.55	1.55	3.11	4.10	5.10	6.20	8.15	9.25	10.35	10.55	1.55	3.11	4.10	5.10	6.20	8.15	9.25	10.35	10.55
Shum Shui Dep.	7.35	9.00	9.25	10.10	10.45	11.00	2.00	3.16	4.15	5.15	6.25	8.20	9.30	10.40	11.00	2.00	3.16	4.15	5.15	6.25	8.20	9.30	10.40	11.00
Shum Shui Arr.	7.41	9.06	9.31	10.16	10.51	11.06	2.06	3.22	4.21	5.21	6.31	8.26	9.36	10.46	11.06	2.06	3.22	4.21	5.21	6.31	8.26	9.36	10.46	11.06
Canton Arr.	12.05	1.30	1.55	2.40	3.15	3.30	4.30	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.55	10.05	11.15	12.25	1.30	2.30	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.55	8.05	9.15	10.25	11.35

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 M.	No. 1 P.M.	No. 2 P.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 5 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 M.
Canton Dep.	6.10	7.35	8.00	8.45	9.30	9.45	10.45	11.55	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.15	5.25	6.35	7.45	8.55	10.05	11.15	12.25	1.35	2.45	3.55	5.05	6.15
Shamshui Dep.	7.17	8.42	9.07	9.52	10.37	10.52	11.52	1.02	2.02	3.02	4.12	5.22	6.32	7.42	8.52	10.02	11.12	12.22	1.32	2.42	3.52	5.02	6.12	7.22
Shamshui Arr.	7.23	8.48	9.13	9.58	10.43	10.58	11.58	1.08	2.08	3.08	4.18	5.28	6.38	7.48	8.58	10.08	11.18	12.28	1.38	2.48	3.58	5.08	6.18	7.28
Tai Po Dep.	7.30	8.55	9.20	10.05	10.40	10.55	1.55	3.11	4.10	5.10	6.20	8.15	9.25	10.35	10.55	1.55	3.11	4.10	5.10	6.20	8.15	9.25	10.35	10.55
Market Dep.	7.45	9.20	9.45	10.30	11.05	11.20	2.20	3.36	4.35	5.35	6.45	8.50	10.00	11.10	11.30	2.30	3.46	4.45	5.45	6.55	8.05	9.15	10.25	11.35
Fanning Dep.	7.45	9.20	9.45	10.30	11.05	11.20	2.20	3.36	4.35	5.35	6.45	8.50	10.00	11.10	11.30	2.30	3.46	4.45	5.45	6.55	8.05	9.15	10.25	11.35
Shatin Dep.	7.57	9.32	9.57	10.42	11.17	11.32	2.32	3.48	4.47	5.47	6.57	9.02	10.12	11.22	11.42	2.42	3.58	4.57	5.57	7.07	8.17	9.27	10.37	11.47
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	8.11	9.36	10.01	10.46	11.21	11.36	2.36	3.52	4.51	5.51	7.01	9.06	10.16	11.26	11.46	2.46	4.02	5.01	6.01	7.11	8.21	9.31	10.41	11.51
Kowloon Arr.	8.17	9.42	10.07	10.52	11.27	11.42	2.42	3.58	4.57	5.57	7.07	9.12	10.22	11.32	11.52	2.52	4.08	5.07	6.07	7.17	8.27	9.37	10.47	11.57

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SCIENCE'S WORK FOR CIVILISATION.

ADVANTAGES AND DANGERS OF MASS PRODUCTION.

GROWTH OF THE CINEMA AND THE TELEPHONE.

EFFECT OF MACHINERY UPON EMPLOYMENT.

The Society of Chemical Industry opened its forty-eight annual meeting in the Manchester College of Technology recently. More and more as the years go by these gatherings take on an international aspect, and so symbolise the common interest of mankind in the investigations and achievements of science.

The membership of the Society is about five thousand, and it includes representatives in all the Dominions and in the United States, in addition to notable chemists on the Continent. About five hundred attended this year's conference, which was presided over by Dr. Arthur D. Little. Among the delegates were Prince and Princess Conti, of Italy, Dr. L. V. Redman (New York), Professor Whitby (McGill University, Toronto), Mr. H. P. Mills (Toronto), Dr. Dorr (New York), and Dr. Hendrick (New York).

Science and Civilisation.

The President, in his address, said that critics of the present age had declared that science threatened to bring about the destruction of our civilisation, that the worker was becoming the slave of the machine, and that mass production was engulfing us in materialism and robbing the world of beauty.

This would be a sorry outcome of our progress if it were true. But, he held, science and the machine had been great creators of employment, and had benefited society to an extent which was not fully appreciated by everyone. The worker was indebted to the machine for enormous gains.

"The jinniksha man," continued Dr. Little, "is still slave to his machine. The locomotive engineer is master of his. What driver of a motor truck would change places with a transport cooler? What operator of a band saw would take his place in the pit to work one end of a two-man saw while blinded by the shower of sawdust? Yet riots followed the first attempts to establish power saw-mills.

"Who would prefer handing pig iron, pig by pig, by the strain of his own muscles, to moving tons at a time while comfortably seated in the control-house of a magnetic crane? Brawn, without intelligence, can make slow progress with a spade. It takes a man to operate a steam shovel or pick up a car of coal or iron ore and dump it with a turn. Who would rather swing a sledge than feel that he controlled the mighty power of a steam hammer?

"It is true, nevertheless, that there are many jobs at machine tending, where the worker has no responsibility for its control, which are demoralising and deadening for the individual endowed with imagination and initiative. Not all workers, however, are so endowed. There are those who prefer repetitive work which they can easily learn, and which makes little or no demand on mentality.

Machines and Employment.

"For many years manual workers entertained the fallacy that there is only so much work to be done in the world. Since its amount seemed to them hardly sufficient to keep them employed,

it appeared obvious that any device that enabled one man to do the work of two must deprive the second man of his job.

"The typewriter undoubtedly displaced some copying clerks, but it provided employment for a far greater number of typists, led to the establishment of special schools, and provided jobs for thousands in factories for manufacturing the machines and their accessories of ribbons, carbon paper, stencils, and so on.

"The linotype, which enabled one man to do the work of six, reduced the hours of work from ten to eight and put wages up 30 per cent. It improved shop conditions and ensured greater regularity of employment. It eliminated the tramp printer, and ultimately provided more jobs and better jobs for workmen of a higher type.

"The introduction of pneumatic tools like the riveter, drill, and stone-chisel undoubtedly for a time deprived some men of work, but they so facilitated metal and stone work, the sinking of foundations, and the fabrication of steel structures that, in America at least, the volume of such work increased so rapidly that many more men soon found employment in the operation of these machines, while the making of the machines themselves became an important industry.

"In considering the impact of science upon industry, one's thoughts naturally first turn to electricity. We are within two years of the centenary of those pregnant discoveries of Faraday in the laboratory of the Royal Institution which for the first time made possible the production of current by mechanical rotation. The earlier contributions of Volta, power, and traction companies, electro-chemical plants, and others soon bore fruit as the dynamo. Upon this machine as its foundation has since been built the great superstructure of the electrical industry, with its electric light, power, and traction companies, electro-chemical plants, and the manufacturing companies which furnish a bewildering variety of electrical equipment, apparatus, and supplies.

"In 1869 the power at the command of an American workman was six-tenths horse-power. To-day it is 4 h.p., the equivalent of 55 man-power, and three-fourths of this is furnished by electricity.

"In the absence of statistics I can only hope that your imagination may enable you to form some adequate conception of the multitudinous opportunities for employment which these developments have brought to labour. As a starting point there is the fact that 300,000 men and women are employed in the 1,700 establishments engaged in making electrical equipment. This has an annual value of 1½ billion dollars, and includes 500,000,000 incandescent lamps.

Telephones and Research.

"The telephone is another child of science, and since its birth it has

been continuously nourished on research, for which it has developed an amazing appetite. To-day in the laboratories of the Western Electric Company over 3,000 people, more than half of whom are scientists and technicians, are engaged in telephone research, as distinguished from development. It pays, or it would not continue to be supported by appropriations of more than 13,000,000 dollars annually.

"Approximately 400,000 persons are directly engaged in the operation of telephone systems in the United States, and of these about 250,000 are women. About 75,000 more, of whom some 17,000 are women, are directly employed in the manufacture of telephone apparatus. To these must be added 7,500 to 15,000 others whose work is the extraction or fabrication of materials used in telephones and auxiliary equipment. To science, as embodied in the telephone, labour is consequently indebted for something like 600,000 new jobs."

Dr. Little went on to show that since 1894, when Senator Buffalo Bill, and Ruth St. Denis were first recorded on fifty feet kinematograph films, the figures of the film industry had reached immense totals. In America alone there were 235,000 employees in this industry, and every day 25,000 miles of film were handled by the exchanges. In the motor-car trade similarly outstanding figures emerged.

Peril of Mass Production.

In the United States the industry employs directly 3,652,663 people of different occupations. Artificial silk had developed from the experimental stage in 1889 to an annual total of 300,000,000 lb. In the United States upwards of 50,000 operatives were engaged in this industry, and the world figures were, of course, much greater.

Since chemical industry had its great beginnings in England, one noted with satisfaction that the annual report of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., for 1928 recorded the fact that this great corporation now employs 33,000 persons.

"Mass production is, however, here to stay," said Dr. Little, "and the charge that it is incompatible with beauty cannot be lightly dismissed. Carried along in the flood of its output are many products deserving of a place nowhere but in a museum of bad taste.

"That, however, is not the fault of the machine, but of the head, for the machine is as truly a tool of the hand as the hand itself is. Though we have seemed, aesthetically, to be in danger of domination by the machine, we are beginning to prove ourselves its masters even in this relation. Many machine products are already better than the craftsman's best. Many others have their own distinctive beauty, because of their perfect adaptation to their purpose.

"The proportion of both seems certain to increase. Whether it does or not, one must agree with Beard in his introduction to 'Whither Mankind?' that 'those who are prepared to sacrifice the standard of living for the millions to produce conditions presumably favourable to the creative arts must assume a responsibility of the first magnitude.'"

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day. (August 26.) Water Polo: V.R.C. "B" v. K.O.S.B. "B" Chinese "B" v. Kowloon "B". Queen's Theatre: "None but the Brave." World Theatre: "The Cardboard Lover." Star Theatre: "Fazio." Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m. Tides:—High: 1.27 a.m. and 2.59 p.m.; Low: 8.15 a.m. and 7.33 p.m. European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Athos II.), 1.30 p.m. Wednesday. (August 28.) Luen Steamship Co., Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation), meeting of creditors, Chartered Bank Building, noon.	Water Polo: China "A" v. K.O.S.B. "A", V.R.C. 5.30 p.m. Queen's Theatre: "None but the Brave." World Theatre: "The Cardboard Lover." Star Theatre: "Fazio." Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 a.m. and 7.03 p.m.; Low: 12.04 p.m. and 9.14 p.m. Thursday. (August 29.) Y.M.C.A. Flannel Dance: Open to Ladies, 9 p.m. Queen's Theatre: "Dream of Love." World Theatre: "Odette." Star Theatre: "The Villa by the Sea." European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Suez (Karnala).
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KAMAKURA— KAMAKURA HOTEL	MIYAJIMA— MIYAJIMA HOTEL	YAMAGUCHI— YAMAGUCHI HOTEL	YAMATO— YAMATO HOTEL
KAWAZU— KAWAZU HOTEL	MIYANOSHITA— (Hakone)— FUJITA HOTEL	YAMATO— YAMATO HOTEL	YAMATO— YAMATO HOTEL
IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)— TATEOKU—TAIWAN RAILWAY HOTEL			
IN MANCHURIA— CHANGCHUN—HOTEL (Mukden) YAMATO HOTEL DAIREN— YAMATO HOTEL BOHIGAU— YAMATO HOTEL			
IN CHINA— HAIJING— HAIJING HOTEL KELJO— CHONG HOTEL			

HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

"My son seems to be labouring under a delusion."

"That's fine—I didn't know he was working."

Chief Clerk: "I notice your work lately, Miss Pipkin, has been performed in a most perfunctory manner."

Miss Pipkin: "Oh, thank you so much."

Big Actor: "My dear fellow, I'd lend you the pound if I thought you'd pay it back."

Little Actor: "Pay it back! Why, man, in my new play I make \$5,000 in the first act!"

The golfing novice finished his first game and airily handed his score-card to the secretary, with the remark: "Two below bogey!"

"But," protested the official, "this is nowhere near bogey!"

A department store executive relates: "We put a green boy in the shoe department yesterday. A lady came in and said she wanted to see mules' mules. 'I don't think Mrs. Mules works here,' said the boy."

Little Freddy was preparing to go out calling with his mother. Suddenly he called to her in a startled voice:

"Mamma, is this bay rum in the brown bottle?"

"Gracious, no, dear; that's glue."

"Oh, said Freddy, after a pause; 'maybe that's why I can't get my hat off.'"

For weeks Alfred Tennyson Byron, Jr., had been practicing his speech of proposal. At last he thought he had worked out a good one. There was a full moon and all that sort of thing.

"I am mad about you," he whispered, "and in my breast burns the immortal flame of an undying love. I worship you with a tremendous, overpowering, all-encompassing adoration."

"Oh, gracious!" said the girl.

Mrs. Lamdiah: "I'm going to enter Fido in the dog show next month."

Friend: "Do you think he will win?"

"No, but he'll meet some nice dogs."

A Jew who had business in Ireland was advised by his friends that the safest way of managing things in that country was to pretend he was a Roman Catholic. The Hebrew went to Ireland, but returned home very badly damaged.

"And why didn't you do what you were told?" asked his friends.

"I did," whined the Hebrew, "and not only that; I tried to prove it by telling them my father was a priest and my mother a nun."

They sat opposite each other at a rather rickety marble-topped table in the crowded teashop.

One was a big, burly individual, and the other a diminutive little man in a bowler hat.

They had been steadily munching for a quarter of an hour, when the little man suddenly tapped the other on the arm.

"Do you think you could pass me the sugar?" he asked, rather timidly.

The big, burly one scowled.

"P'raps," he muttered, "I've bin moving planners all me life."

The manager of a successful store, recounting his early experiences with the system of selling on the basis of "the bigger the quantity, the greater reduction in price," tells of a man who entered the shop one day and asked, "How do you sell potatoes?"

The salesman told him: "A cent an ounce, four ounces for 3 cents, half a pound for 5 cents, pound for 7 cents."

The purchaser repeated the details and then asked: "How much would it be if I took seven pounds?"

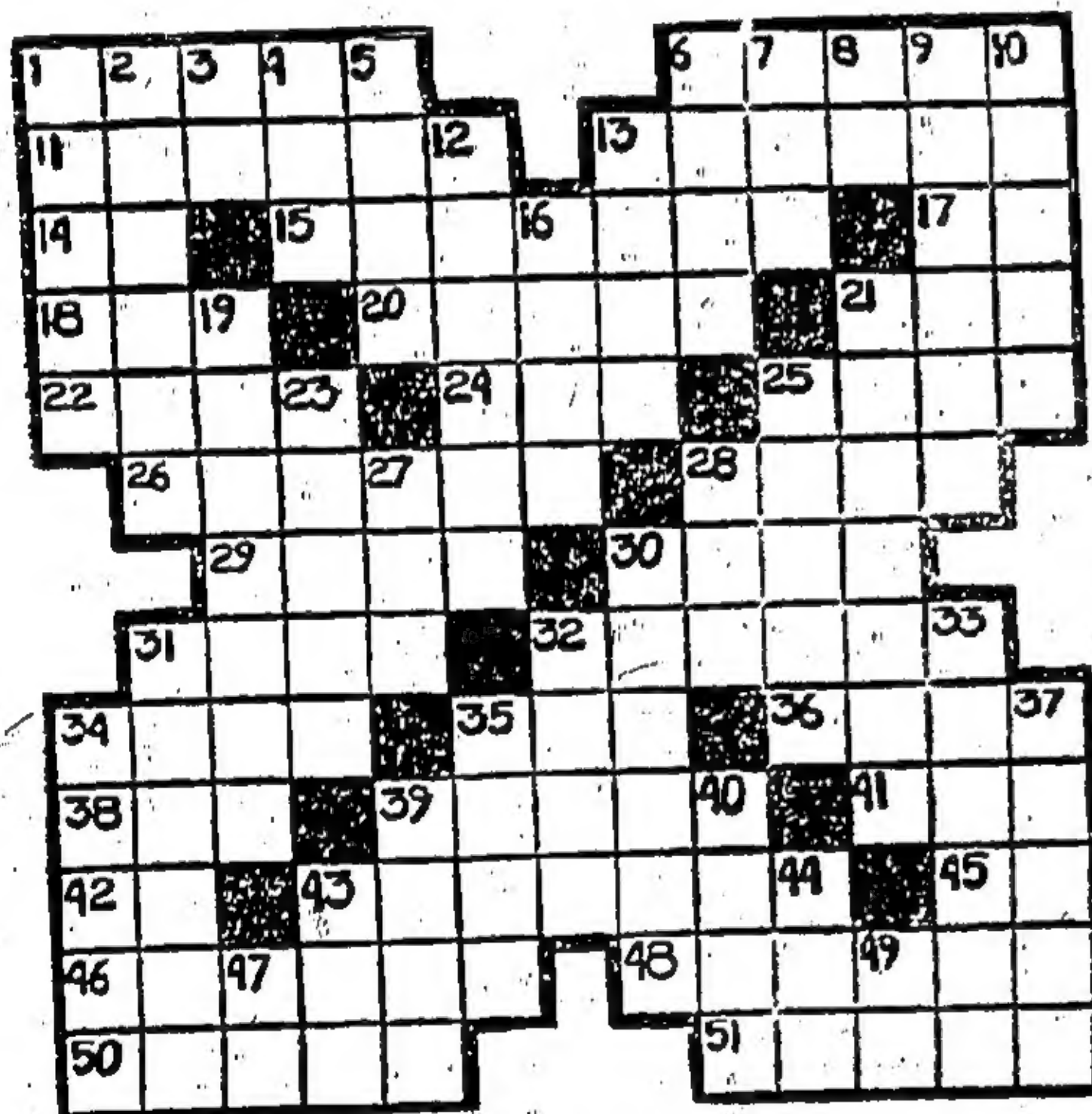
"Six cents a pound,"

"If I took 14 pounds, how much?"

The salesman was ready for him: "Five and a half cents," he said.

"How much shall I have to buy to get it for nothing?" was his final query.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

- 1.—Shady recess.
- 6.—Artificial colour.
- 11.—Places for contests.
- 13.—Mess.
- 14.—Within.
- 15.—To command.
- 17.—To exist.
- 18.—To drink with tongue.
- 20.—A flower.
- 21.—To petition.
- 22.—To cease.
- 24.—To soak.
- 25.—Audacious.
- 28.—Eats away.
- 29.—Greek goddess.
- 30.—Jutting rocks.
- 32.—Large plantigrade carnivore.
- 33.—To depend.
- 34.—Hot.
- 35.—Descendants.
- 36.—To make noise like a dove.
- 38.—Skin.
- 39.—Boy.
- 40.—To ascertain depth.
- 41.—To regret.
- 42.—Printer's measure.
- 43.—Changeable.
- 45.—Part of to be.
- 46.—Flea.
- 48.—Fears.
- 50.—Endeavour.
- 51.—Colloquial: domineering.

Vertical.

- 1.—Sets free on security.
- 2.—Ornamental.
- 3.—Plural of I.
- 4.—Conclusion.
- 5.—Incursion.
- 6.—Compassion.
- 7.—Consumed.
- 8.—Pronoun.
- 9.—Star-cluster.
- 10.—Cornered.
- 12.—Frightens.

SATURDAY'S SOLUTION.



THUMBS

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



PICTURES AND PLAYS.

Dion Boucicault, one of the most capable actors and producers known to the London stage for many years, has died at the age of seventy. He returned to England from Australia a few weeks ago with his wife, Irene Vanbrugh, and was taken ill on the voyage. Although, like Godfrey Tearle, he was born in New York, where he made his first appearance fifty years ago, he was of British birth, the son of Dion Boucicault, the famous author of "The Shaughraun." He was a manager in Australia for years, after being in the original cast of "The Private Secretary." In Melbourne he produced, with Robert Brough, all the successes of Pinero and Henry Arthur Jones, and then returned to London to take part in scores of plays, from "Raffles to Justice," and from "The Mind-Trap" to "The Schoolmistress" and "His Excellency the Governor." After staging plays for Charles Frohman of fourteen years he produced "Peter Pan" every year, and he was often associated with Sir James Barrie's plays. He was the creator of Mr. Pim in A. A. Milne's "Mr. Pines Passes By."

If a British company had produced "Gentlemen of the Press," Paramount talks, then all the peace propaganda in the world could not have prevented open hostilities! It is the most biting satire ever brought to the screen. The New York Press is shown as a collection of drink-seeking, cigar-smoking "tough necks," who would disgrace the lowest society.

One scene, where reporters, alleged to represent notable New York journals, are guilty of boorishness beyond belief, is incredibly libellous. Prohibition has, apparently, come much too late to save American journalists.

Yet, despite its crudity, there is an undercurrent of reality which will go a long way to redeem "shots" which border on the impossible. The scenes depicting the inner side of newspaper life are given with a depth and insight that will appeal to the journalist, however much they surprise the reader.

Walter Huston as the news editor may be true to American life. He certainly does not exist in Britain. Norman Foster, Kay Francis, and Betty Lawford are excellent in their respective roles. "Gentlemen of the Press," if only because of its obvious effort at sincerity, will attract.

One would, however, be extremely sorry to think that it represented even a highly-coloured picture of newspaper life. Fortunately the law of libel is a mere bagatelle in America—which is just as well!

There is no more beautiful parable in the Bible than that of "The Prodigal Son." It palpitates with the eternal struggle between the ignorance, inexperience and exuberance of youth and the knowledge and fidelity of faithful parenthood. It is a story for all time. When it is heard that Boris Kochno had taken it as a subject for a ballet and that Serge Prokofiev had written the music there were anticipations of a work of more than ordinary interest.

There was so much that lent itself to effective contrast, human treatment, and satiric humour, and undoubtedly the large audience at Covent Garden, when the work was included in the first night's programme of the present season of the Diaghileff Ballet, may be attributed to the anticipations of "The Prodigal Son." The scenario follows the story clearly and consistently, but all the dreams of the exuberant adventurer could not have contained his experiences as set forth by the choreography of Georges Balanchine and the music of Serge Prokofiev. The former is frankly a burlesque of farces-like character and the best that can be said of the latter is that it echoes the banality of what it illustrates.

Once again the Everyman (London) management has deviated into its former habit of presenting plays by more or less famous foreign authors. Recently the drama, chosen there was "The Gauntlet," by the Norwegian author, Bjornsterne Bjornson. It is a strange but strong work containing much to interest those people who have a passion for so-called "problem" plays. It is well produced by Malcolm Morley and well played, chiefly by Alfred Clark, Douglas Ross, Walter Pearce, Shirley Bax (as the heroine who "shies" at her fiancé's "past"), and especially by that always fine actress Louise Hampton as her perplexed mother. Altogether, Mr. Morley may be commended for throwing down—or rather putting on—"The Gauntlet."

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

MENUS—THEY MUST BE VARIED.

The monotony of the cooking in many English homes, hotels, and restaurants is really appalling. Stewing, boiling, roasting, baking and frying-pan frying—these seem to be the extent of the average cook's venturesomeness.

Why not be a little bit bolder and discover the joys that lie in braising, grilling, sautéing, deep frying, the chafin dish, the casserole, the high-pressure cooker, the Dutch oven?

There is nothing very mysterious about any of these methods.

Perhaps they require a little bit more trouble in the preparation of the food, but on the other hand, there is the advantage that the actual cooking is very quick, or if slow, requires practically no attention.

Economical Method.

Take braising. This is one of the most delicious ways of cooking meat, and is especially suitable for meat that lacks flavour.

It is a combination of two methods, stewing and roasting, the food being cooked very slowly in a small quantity of liquid, while, when using the braising-pan proper the lid is deeply sunken so that live coals can be placed in it, thus there is fire over as well as under the food.

Nowadays, however, it is more general to roast the food in the oven in a tightly covered pan or casserole.

Besides being an economical method it develops a particularly

rich flavour and aroma, due to the bed of vegetables and herbs—the mirepoix—on which the meat rests.

To Prevent Scorching.

The meat is often boned and stuffed with forcemeat, or if very lean, as in the case of game or sweetbreads, it is larded.

Very little liquid is used, and this is gradually reduced in cooking, the juices from meat and vegetables forming a rich gravy to be served with it. Delicate meats such as sweetbreads, or chicken or veal should be covered with greased paper to prevent scorching.

The most suitable meats for braising are fillet of beef, fillet of veal, breast of veal (stuffed), chicken, whole or in parts, pigeon, whole or in part, game, sweetbreads.

I am always surprised to find how few of my friends can grill. It is quick, and food so cooked is savoury and digestible.

Almost all the foods one cooks in the fry-pan (save, of course, eggs and potatoes), can be cooked under the grill in less time and with better results.

Mixed Grills.

Very few people attempt to grill over the fire these days. The gas or electric grill is much more satisfactory.

The grill should be made red hot before anything is underneath it, otherwise the food will become hardened and tasteless.

The bars of the grill must be heated and brushed over with melted margarine or dripping.

When grilling chops and steaks, season them with salt and pepper rubbed in. Skewer the chops into a neat shape.

Quick Service.

Put little dabs of dripping on the top, place on the greased grill and cook five minutes either side.

A mixed grill is one of the most appetising of meals and a great favourite with men. If your grill is large enough, everything can be cooked at once—chops, kidneys, bacon, sausages, mushrooms, tomatoes.

Sausages should be pricked, kidneys skinned and washed; tomatoes can be grilled whole or in halves; mushrooms must be well washed in salted water and then dried, and dipped in melted butter. Always serve a grill quickly, with chipped potatoes and maître d'hotel butter, and garnish with watercress or young lettuce.

Leather chairs that have been allowed to get very dirty can be revived by wiping with a cloth wrung out in warm water to which a little ammonia and vinegar have been added.

Worn parls should be touched up with ink or cold water dye to match the colour of the leather; then when dry a film of white of egg brushed over to prevent further wear. Let this dry thoroughly, and then polish with ordinary furniture polish.

Leather chairs should be polished periodically with furniture polish, as the cream acts as a protection against the acid fumes in the air, which have a perishing effect on leather.

FUNNY! FAST! FURIOUS!



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with
ERIC BARCLAY

AT THE **STAR** FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY At 5.30 & 9.20.

KING EDWARD'S HORSE.

£25,000 ENDOWMENT FUND SCHEME.

Mr. Justice Clouston decided in the Chancery Division what was to be done with a sum of £25,000, the balance of money subscribed towards the King Edward's Horse Endowment Fund.

The question was raised by a summons issued by the administrative committee and trustees of the fund. The respondents included the Attorney-General, the trustees of the late Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, who subscribed £10,500, and Sir Otto Beit, who subscribed £1,000 to the fund.

"War Memorial."

Mr. Roger Turnbull, for the committee, said that King Edward's Horse was formed after the South African War, with the sanction of King Edward, under the name, "The Kings Colonial and Imperial Yeomanry," to commemorate the services of the Colonial troops during that war. Money was subscribed for an endowment fund, and in July 1910 the name was changed to King Edward's Horse. The regiment was used largely as an O.T.C. during the great war, and, being maintained at the Government expense, the fund was allowed to accumulate. The regiment was disbanded on March 31, 1924, and there remained in the hands of the committee about £25,000.

Mr. Uthwatt, for Sir Otto Beit, said that he certainly did not want his money back, and he did not think that any other subscriber did.

Mr. Justice Clouston held that there was a general charitable intention, and he directed that a scheme should be framed, which, should be administered by the Imperial Service College Trust.

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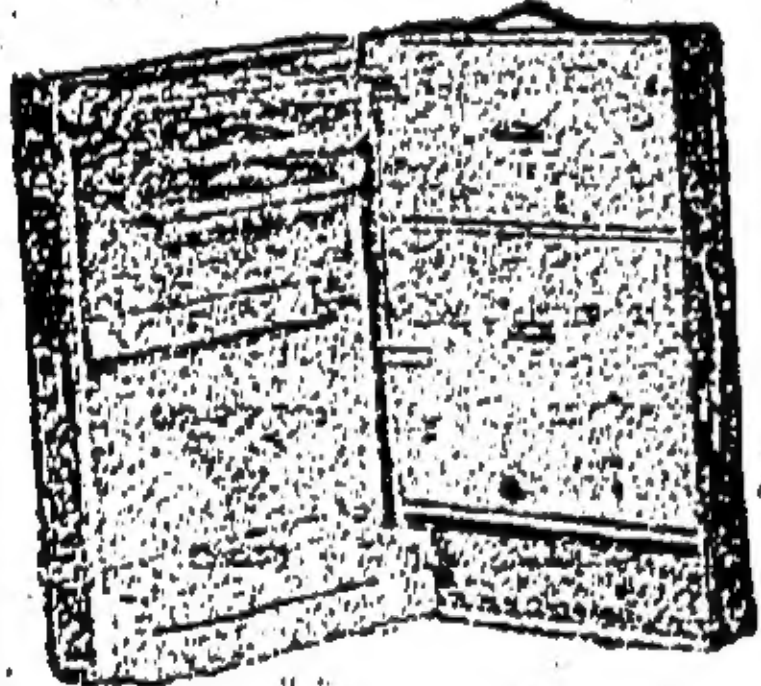
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ITALIAN ENGINEER'S GHASTLY
EXPERIENCE.

44 DAYS IN HANDS OF BANDITS.

STARVED AND DRAGGED BAREFOOT OVER HILLS.

CHILDREN TORTURED AND KILLED.

["D.P." Special Service.]

Hankow, August 15.—A ghastly story of killing, looting and burning committed by bandits in Honan province was told to the United Press yesterday by Mr. Riva, an Italian engineer in the employ of the Lunghai Railway, who was recently released from the clutches of the brigands after 44 days of captivity and who is now in Hankow for medical attention.

Dragged barefoot across mountainous regions and repeatedly threatened with death, the unfortunate captive had to follow the outlaws from town to town, walking over 40 miles a day.

The hardships experienced by Mr. Riva were appalling, as he was made a victim not only of bandit terrorism but also the acute famine conditions which are prevailing in most of the Honan districts.

100 Capture a City.

Although the bandits demanded \$50,000 ransom, only \$3,000 was actually paid, the amount being furnished by the Chinese authorities. Two thousand dollars were paid as ransom to the bandit leader, \$400 as "wine money" to the two bandits who acted as guards and \$600 as "cusha" to the servants of the bandit chief.

Without payment of these "tips," the release was hopeless, for the system of "squeeze" in China is popular even among bandit organizations.

Mr. Riva was kidnapped at his quiet home at Timen (Iron Gate) near Loyang in the early hours of the morning of June 14. The city was apparently not so "iron," as it was easily taken by the bandit gang numbering only about 100. The local militia were over-powered and, after looting the town, the outlaws marched off to a mountain nearby, taking with them as captives Mr. Riva and several Chinese, including the Timen station-master.

During the first day of his captivity, the Italian engineer had to walk over 40 miles, being dragged barefoot across hill districts and thorny paths. As night approached, Mr. Riva was unable to walk, being weak with fatigue, hunger and thirst. He was given neither food nor water and was tied to the back of a mule, moving slowly towards the west.

During the 44 days, the band moved from one place to another, travelling mostly at night, as they wanted to make their movements to be as mysterious as possible. Town after town and village after village was looted and burned by the outlaws as they proceeded on their journey. Brutal murders were committed, the victims being mostly farmers and famine refugees.

Famine Rations.

In one town, Mr. Riva related, the bandits captured a large number of little girls and boys, all under the age of 10, and put them to death in a horrible manner. Six of these children were tortured and slain before Mr. Riva's eyes, as the gang wanted to show him what it would mean if the ransom money was not forthcoming. A large number of young women were also seized and carried off.

For 44 days Mr. Riva lived on food eaten by only the famine-stricken population. From day to day he was given four mixed with sand and tree leaves. Occasionally there were a few eggs, but the engineer only had the white, as, for some unknown reason, the bandits took all the yolk of the eggs.

For the white of hardly 10 eggs, the bandits subsequently charged the Chinese officials the sum of \$50. The money had to be paid before the Italian could regain his freedom.

Released at Last.

The release of Mr. Riva was effected on July 20. The Chinese authorities must be credited for the successful efforts in restoring freedom to the engineer.

It will be remembered that, as soon as the news of Mr. Riva's capture reached the Honan provincial authorities, Gen. Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Provincial Government, at once ordered his troops out on the trail of the perpetrators of the outrage.

The Chinese station master, who was carried off with Mr. Riva, was freed two days after he was seized and returned to Chengchow to give clues to the authorities regarding the bandits' movements. It was not until the latter part of July that the nest of the outlaws was located.

An official was immediately sent to see the bandit leader and to negotiate for the release of Mr. Riva. An expedition would perhaps have wiped out the entire band in a day or two, but the authorities were unable to use force, as the bandits threatened to kill their foreign captive as soon as troops appeared in the neighbourhood of their lair.

It was in order to save the life of Mr. Riva that the Chinese authorities paid the ransom money instead of sending an expedition. (United Press.)

SHANGHAI AND U.S.
EDITORS.
VISITORS CAUSE
INDIGNATION.

Shanghai.—Several associations have commented adversely on several statements which the party of American journalists who were in Shanghai are said to have made. At a meeting of the Diplomatic Affairs Committee, it was pointed out that while in Japan the newspaper men had made several comments which were "extremely detrimental to China," and the meeting resolved to send telegrams to Chinese Ministers in America and Japan to ascertain the object of the trip by the newspaper men and that confidential reports should be submitted.

A translation from the Chinese press of a report of a Kuomintang meeting is appended:—

In connection with the baseless statements made by the American journalists the First District Kuomintang of the Shanghai Special District has issued the following manifesto:—

"Those who have confidence in America believe that America is a nation that upholds justice, that she has sympathy for weak nations and that she is supporting China."

"A Severe Warning."

"All Chinese must now be fully convinced that this is not so. We should realize clearly that all the imperialists throughout the world are trying to occupy our territory, to deprive China of her rights and to exterminate the Chinese people."

"In order to preserve our national rights and territory our Government (Continued on next column.)"

BATTLE IN JUNGLE.
CHINESE AND POLICE USE
REVOLVERS.

Ipo, August 16.—The Matang police recently succeeded in surprising a number of Chinese holding a secret society meeting on a lonely creek at Port Weld.

The police chased the members upstream and on drawing close the Chinese opened fire and the police retaliated. The Chinese then jumped into the stream and entered the jungle and disappeared. Two were subsequently arrested and the next day nine others were found in the jungle. The police are still tracking the others and are hopeful of arresting many more.—(Straits Times.)

recently demanded the abolition of consular jurisdiction. America was the first nation to voice her opposition. "American" journalists who visited China were exploited by the Japanese imperialists in Japan and expressed certain baseless views about China.

"Such comments are most detrimental to China and are liable to mislead the people of the whole world. For the sake of the future of our race we can not remain silent over this matter. We strongly advocate that our Government give a severe warning to the American journalists and to lodge a strong protest with the American imperialists."

"People throughout the country should urge our Government to enforce revolutionary and non-co-operative foreign diplomacy against all imperialists in order to secure victory for the Chinese citizens revolution."

"POWDER MY BACK."

AN AMUSING TRIFLE AT
THE QUEEN'S.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

Dramatic or film critics are harder to please than any other section of the public when it comes to a comedy. Charles Morgan, dramatic critic to the *Times*, told me he saw nothing funny in "Charlie's Aunt," which I suspect was more pose than truth, but occasionally there does come a comedy which makes even the hardened cynics in the Press seats laugh. "Powder my Back" now showing at the Queen's, is such a comedy. It is amusing partly in action and more in the clever acting of Andre Beranger. I have often met this actor on the screen before and thought him rather tiresome, but in this picture he has pruned his exuberance and is really good and very amusing.

The heroine is played with wit and humanity by Irene Rich. She has the part of an actress who comes up against John Hale (Anders Randorf) who is candidate for the mayoral seat in his town and is riding the "purity plank." How she manages to conquer the pious mayor makes an amusing film, but I did wonder why he permitted his prospective daughter-in-law to wear quite so few clothes when he was so keen on propriety.

If you want a good laugh with a story behind it, go and see "Powder my Back" to-day.

"DREAM OF LOVE."

Modernising an old French play was the task that faced Dorothy Farnum when she adapted "Adrienne Lecouvreur" made famous by Sarah Bernhardt for the films under the title, "Dream of Love."

This new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayor production, in which Joan Crawford and Nils Asther are featured, opens on Thursday at the Queen's, and brings to the screen a vivid picture of intrigue in a royal court.

Allen Pringle has the part of a haughty Duchess, and Warner Oland is again seen as an imposing ruler. The story is an old one of a romantic dancing girl, and the Crown Prince of the little Kingdom. Revolutions threaten the security of the throne and place many obstacles in the path of the lovers. When a revolution in the little kingdom has swept away royalty, the course of their love gives promise of running smoothly, and then comes the unexpected and surprising climax.

"Dream of Love" was directed by Fred Niblo, who directed "Ben Hur."

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 9 every Tuesday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor.

INTIMIDATION GANG AT
WORK.

Shanghai.—On Saturday evening last near the corner of Thibet and Peking Roads, three armed men fired a number of shots outside the residence of a bath house proprietor, evidently with intent to frighten him. After they left, he found a threatening letter pasted to his back door. No persons were wounded.

Shortly before 8 p.m., the Chinese in question was sitting in his house which is situated in an alleyway off Thibet Road, when he heard three shots fired near the back door. A few seconds later he heard two more at the front of the house, but thought nothing of the shooting until he came out—when all was quiet—and found the letter.

He informed a constable on patrol, attached to Louza Station, who relayed the information to Ginza Station, in whose district the shooting was done. Detectives came to the scene and found three spent cartridge cases and one bullet, which had ricocheted from a wall.

The letter when translated showed that he was to pay a sum of money or take the consequences, he having received several other letters during May.

The only witness to a portion of the affair was a hawk, who stood at the mouth of the alleyway. He heard the shots and saw three men leave the alleyway with pistols in hand.

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THREE KILLED IN SHANGHAI FIRE.

TRAGIC OUTBREAK IN CANTON ROAD.

FOUR HOUSES BURNED DOWN.

SIX PEOPLE SENT TO HOSPITAL.

Shanghai, Aug. 20.—A fire, which broke on Canton Road about 10 a.m. yesterday resulted in the death of two children and a woman and serious injuries to three other persons. The Fire Brigade responded, and although the flames had made terrific headway, had them under control within 20 minutes and confined to four houses.

It was stated that telephone connections were responsible for the delay and that a police officer had to run from Canton Road to the Fire Station on Honan Road, near Hankow Road, and turn in an alarm.

Near Fire Station.

The scene of the fire is probably not more than 500 yards from the Fire Station, but when the firemen first sighted the flames they had burst through the roof and smoke and fire belched forth.

The injured persons had made their way from the affected house, the first of four houses, and five of them were sent to the Lester Hospital for Chinese, by the police and a sixth was despatched to St. Luke's Hospital in the rescue van.

When the policeman arrived at the Fire Station, three engines were turned out within 30 seconds. On arrival at the spot, the first took up position at a hydrant on Honan Road, followed by the second. The third had gone via Kiangso Road. Lines from the first and third were laid with efficient speed and a few seconds later firemen were pouring huge quantities of water on the seat of the trouble.

Fighting Intense Heat.

The heat from the fire was so intense, however, that the second machine could not proceed along Canton Road to a third hydrant on Kiangso Road, until a number of men played several jets on it while the driver went through.

The fire started in the upper storey of a Chinese house halfway between Honan Road and Kiangso Road on the south side of Canton Road, while inmates were pumping spirits into an alcohol stove. The stove exploded and the flaming liquid was thrown all over walls and furniture and on several women and children, who were in the room at the time.

In a moment the flames were eating their way through the roof, while the inmates managed to make their way to lower floors. The heat was so intense that only a few minutes had passed before the upper floors of three adjoining houses were effected.

From these and neighbouring houses the Chinese inmates scurried, carrying out as much bed and baggage as they could before the arrival of the Brigade. Portions of the road were filled with personal possessions and the police had much difficulty in clearing a way for the Brigade and in establishing fire lines.

Six Sent to Hospital.

The contractor's temporary shed on the north side of Canton Road also caught fire, the flames at one time almost appearing to leap across the narrow road. A fireman was detached to the rear of the roof of this structure and with a single jet he was able to put out the fire. He continued to play on the roof and front and other sparks and cinders were put out before the building caught fire again.

Within half an hour after arrival the firemen had things in hand and at 11.15 a.m. could call off all machines, excepting one for damping down. One of the machines, manned entirely by Chinese, according to eye-witnesses, did remarkable work.

The police in the meantime had maintained a cordon round the area and had sent off five victims. Firemen found a sixth who was badly burnt and who had secreted himself in an adjacent shop. They administered first-aid treatment and the rescue van took him to St. Luke's Hospital.

Later reports are to the effect that a two-year child died in the Lester Hospital for Chinese, while still later a 33-year old woman succumbed to the burns she received. A four year old boy also is reported to have died.

SUPPOSED INFORMER
KILLED.ALLEGED MEMBER OF A
GANG OF KIDNAPPERS.

SEQUEL TO ARRESTS.

Shanghai.—The arrest of two men and a woman in Shans Road near Peking Road had a dramatic sequel in the Provisional Court when they were charged before Judge Chau and Mr. H. E. Stevens, Senior Consul's Deputy, with being members of a gang of kidnappers and with the murder of a Chinese identified as another member of the gang.

Police effected the release of an 11 years old boy from information obtained from the accused, and the youngster identified his captors and the body of the murdered man.

The arrest of the accused came as a result of a prolonged vigil by the police who followed up letters from the kidnappers demanding a ransom of \$30,000 from the boy's parents. On the way to the station from Shans Road one of the arrested men, apparently with the idea of saving his skin, told the police that

the boy was being held in a house in Markham Road.

Raid On a House.

A raid on this house immediately resulted and there the police found the lad, while in another room was the body of the murdered man, a strip of paper pinned to his breast. It is presumed that he was done away with as a suspected informer.

According to the accused two other members of the gang remain at large, and police with sent on a fruitless errand to a mill in Robinson Road in quest of one of them, who was reported to hold the gang's supply of pistols and ammunition. They were told at the mill, however, that no such person was known there.

The kidnapped boy appeared in the court and the public mortuary and described how he had been captured and guarded. When his captors failed to get the ransom they demanded, he was ill-treated, he told the court. The murdered man he had seen constantly calling at the house and he appeared to be an ally of the kidnappers.

The three accused were remanded in custody. It has been established by the police that one of them is an escaped convict from Hangchow, who was serving a term of life imprisonment there. He broke out of goal with over 100 others in an organized attack on the guards in which four warders were killed.

KWANGTUNG LAND VALUATION.**BIG SCHEME OF REFORM.**

EACH OWNER TO VALUE HIS OWN PROPERTY!

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, August 25.

The Department of Finance of the Provincial Government is contemplating the revision of the whole system of land taxation. At present the system is in confusion. Some people own lands but hold no title deeds while others have title deeds but no corresponding land. Owing to floods and changes of river beds many patches of lands have been obliterated and others are merely marsh. The owners of these patches have title deeds, but their land has been stolen by natural forces. In the wars and troubles of the past years, the banditry and Communist troubles, many a land owner has lost the deeds applying to his estates.

The situation presents insurmountable difficulties when it comes to tax collecting, and to bring the whole thing up to date the following programme will be carried out:—

1.—A re-survey of every patch of private land throughout the Province, and the issue of new title deeds to the property owners. This will be carried out by the magistrate of each district under the direction of the Provincial Land Office.

2.—Every land owner in the Province will be required to register his land at his District Land Office. The value of the land will be given by the owner himself. No fear is entertained of under-valuation, for the Government has the option of purchase of the land at the value given by the owner.

3.—Taxation of land according to the "Principles of Livelihood" laid down in Dr. Sun's San Min Chu I. This will be the first step towards "equalization of land," as advocated by the late leader of the Kuomintang. Every one is free to value his property and be taxed accordingly. The Government option of purchase will check any tendency to under-estimate property while taxation of "surplus" will counteract over-estimation of value.

The Government hopes by these measures to introduce a system of duties as equitable and fairly administered as the rates in England.

HAVOC ON WEST RIVER.**100 CASUALTIES AT SHIUHING BARRACKS.**

The A.P.C. launch Cheong Kong has been sunk at Shiuhing. It is considered that any attempt at salvage is impracticable at present.

The typhoon at Shiuhing appears to have been severe. One small gunboat, the Hoi Lung, three launches, two tugs, a large motor boat and a great number of junks and sampans were all sunk between Shiuhing and Spike Island.

A number of houses were destroyed at Shiuhing with loss of life, over 100 being killed by the collapse of some barracks.

At Mah Ning the gunboat Kam Ma appears to be total wreck. All the crew were saved. The crew state that the gunboat Fei Pang was also sunk near Sam Chau.

MUNITIONS REACH CANTON.

When the Kwangsi troops were attacking Kwangtung, General Chen Tasi Tong, according to the Canton Gazette, cabled President Chiang Kai Shek requesting an order to be given to the Hanyang Arsenal for a large quantity of munitions. The required supplies have since been taken delivery from the arsenal and transferred to Shanghai for removal to Canton. It is now reported that the ammunition was brought down to Canton by the China Merchants' steamer Sun Cheung which arrived on the 26th instant.

"EXTRALITY" AT SWATOW.**SCENE IN A POLICE STATION.****DEMAND FOR ACTION.**

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Very soon we shall know the tenor of the Powers' replies to Mr. C. T. Wang's "Extrality" Note. It may therefore be, of interest to those of your readers who like to keep in touch with Swatow affairs to learn that the abolition of "Extrality" will make little difference to British subjects in Swatow.

Last Friday evening a British resident of Swatow went for a walk with his two dogs. Some coolies and small Chinese boys tried to set a pack of wonks on the two dogs. In the end they were successful, a fight ensued and a Chinese wonk was killed. The alleged owner appeared and demanded compensation. The crowd of coolies proceeded to back up the dog-owner's demands by mauling the British resident and his dogs with poles. The dogs, being young and active, were able to look after themselves, the owner being neither young nor active, had to use his wits. He pulled out of his pockets and pointed at the crowd—not a gun—but the stem of his pipe. The crowd fell back, whistle blew, half-a-dozen policemen appeared on the scene and the unfortunate British resident was hauled off to the police-station. There he was kept all night, his several wounds being attended to by one of the port doctors about 11.30 p.m. Early the next morning he was pushed into a common cell with several chained and manacled malefactors and it was in this cell that the doctor found him in the morning.

The British Consul had already arrived at the Police Station. There also appeared the Chief of Police and the alleged owner of "the dog that died." The last named had carefully painted his head with iodine and swathed it in bandages, and he complained of dog-bites. He was examined by the doctor on the spot and only superficial scratches could be found. The head bandages were removed and it was discovered that the bandage was a well-known local character with a congenial malformation of the skull. Presumably he expected the doctor to think his head had been bitten—whether by the British resident or his dog is not clear.

The stage was then set for the "Extrality" drama:—
Time.—10.30 a.m.
Place.—Police Station.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

The Victim.—A British resident.
The Victim's alleged victim.—A Chinese loafer.
The Chief of Police.—A Chinese official.
The Doctor.—A British resident.
The British Consul.—A British official.

A verbatim report of the proceedings was not taken but the substance thereof is as follows:—

The Chief of Police demanded compensation for "the dog that died" and for the non-existent injuries to the owner. The British resident offered \$10 and said he thought that was a hundred dollars too much. The Chief of Police wanted \$100. The B.R. demurred and argued and finally turned to the British Consul and said, "As a British subject, where do I come in?"

The Consul replied, "As British Consul I advise you to pay the compensation demanded and settle the matter."

This highly unsatisfactory reply was too much for the British resident and he continued the argument with the Chief of Police until the Consul broke in with the remark "Come on man, pay them \$50 and settle it. I can't stay here all the morning." So the miserable B.R., knocked about by a mob of coolies, locked up in a dirty police station all night, browbeaten by a Chinese official and finally set down by his own Consul, paid the \$50 and was released at 11.30 a.m.

The gross injustice of the whole affair will be apparent to any fair-minded man. That in itself is a matter of concern to other British residents in Swatow. But what is of even greater concern to them is the attitude of the British Consul. They are asking what has become of the Consular Court, to which the Chinese officials have recourse if they are dissatisfied with the behaviour of a British resident. They are asking why the Consul did not effect the immediate release of the British resident and then discuss the pros and cons of the affair.

And lastly they are asking by what authority the British Consul presumes to disregard the regulations which govern the residence of British subjects in China.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"ROBBER CHIEF" MURDER CASE.**"GIRL WIFE'S" HYSTERICAL OUTBURSTS.****COUNTER-ACCUSATIONS BY PRISONER.**

Further outbursts against the Chinese, charged with the murder of an Indian constable on July 10, were made by his alleged girl-wife, at the resumption of the case before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy, on Saturday.

Mr. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney-General, prosecuted.

At the resumption of the case the girl was told to re-enter the witness box to be cross-examined by the accused. She burst into tears and cried bitterly. It was not until the interpreter had explained with much trouble, that she was not charged with the murder that she stopped crying.

Accused suggested to the girl that she brought the chopper to the shed. He put it to her that she and a sweetheart came there on the night that the Indian constable was murdered.

Witness began to shout at the accused and denied both suggestions. When comparative quiet had been restored, his Worship pointed out to her that her answers were to be directed to him and not to accused.

Indian Assaulted by Sweetheart?

In the course of further questions accused put it to witness that he went out to buy cigarettes and that when he returned he found her and her sweetheart struggling with the Indian constable on the ground. The man had been assaulted and was half dead.

The girl replied that that was untrue. What really happened was that she had gone away and defendant came after her later and shouted "I have killed the Indian. I have got the revolver. Let us go."

The girl worked herself in a frenzy when prisoner accused her of assaulting the Indian and once again broke into bitter curses for which she was sternly reproved by his Worship.

Accused continued his questions about the assault and maintained that he was hurt on the head in an attempt to separate both parties. He put it to witness that she had the chopper in her hand and he was struck on the left side of his head. He then suggested that the sweetheart took the revolver away from the Indian and gave it to witness.

Witness replied that she was a little girl and had no sweetheart. "Don't believe him, Your Worship," said witness.

Defendant's Jacket.

Defendant put it to witness that he did not have the revolver because he was not wearing a jacket in which he could hide it.

Witness replied that he had his jacket on and that he wore it when they had supper.

Accused: I had no supper at all. I was picking rags all day. You are responsible for the death of the Indian, because you had the chopper in your hand.

At this, the girl began screaming. "I deny the whole thing; I did not have the revolver and I deny killing the Indian." His Worship reminded her that she would be put in prison for "contempt of court" if she did not behave herself.

Defendant remarked that it was not possible for a man to kill another without help.

His Worship replied that that was a question for the Court. Defendant retorted that it was "a matter of common sense." "Do you believe the girl—won't you believe me? She is responsible."

Her "Brother."

Chang Ching, the Chinese whom the girl referred to as her "brother," was called. He said that the girl used to visit him often and that she called him "brother." He was no relative of hers but their surnames were the same.

One of the farmers who had assisted in stopping the accused on their way to Canton said that accused fired three shots from the embankment of the railway track. The hearing was adjourned to Tuesday, 2.15 p.m.

Such exhibitions of "flabbiness" do more harm to our trading position in this port than months of boycotting. The vernacular papers are howling with delight in such headlines as "Discomfiture of the British Consul." The Chief of Police makes strong demands of the British Consul. The Chief of Police refused to yield to the British Consul and so on.

Perhaps when "Extrality" goes the Consul will go too and with him the Fool's Paradise in which British residents are now living.—Yours, etc.,

"DISGUSTED."

Swatow, August 20, 1929.

SHANTUNG'S BOGUS EMPEROR.**MAKES ESCAPE WITH SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS.****HIS FOLLOWERS SCATTERED.**

["D.P." Special Service.]

Peking, August 14.—The Chinese charlatan who proclaimed himself emperor of a new dynasty, and successfully terrorized a large district in Shantung province, has escaped with several million dollars in loot, according to the Chinese press here. The man in question is Ma Shih-wei, and he made his headquarters at Chang-shanhsien. He gathered a following of several thousand persons; many of them notorious bandits, who admitted his claims to the Dragon Throne, and swore to follow him to death, if necessary.

The Chinese press claims that Ma was directly responsible for the rebellion in Shantung led by Gen. Chang Chung-chang, which they state, was fanned by Ma with the understanding that, after General Chang had recovered Shantung, which he once ruled, he would set Ma on the Dragon Throne, and restore the monarchy.

After a series of battles, the government forces succeeded in defeating Chang Chung-chang, and his notorious associate, Chu Yu-pu, and broke up their armies, but the self-styled emperor, Ma, fled to another part of the province, and again gathered a large following.

Amazing Funds.

The Chinese press states that Ma's bodyguard consisted of 3,000 men, all wearing queues in defiance of the government prohibition, and armed with spears and swords. Like many of the "secret societies" in several provinces, these men claimed immunity from bullets, after going through secret rites. These followers turned over to their "emperor" everything they possessed, and in turn he offered to support them and their families for life. In this manner, the bogus emperor accumulated a large fortune, which he wisely deposited in foreign banks.

The government forces have been tracking the charlatan and his bodyguard for months, but he has managed to keep just ahead of them. Finally, however, they surrounded him in the town of Ting-wangchuang, in eastern Shantung, and captured most of the body guard. The emperor himself, with a few followers, managed to escape, and it is feared that he will set up another "empire" elsewhere in the province.

This is the second bogus emperor who has appeared in North China during the past year. In Honan province, last winter, a two-year-old boy was set up as the successor to the Dragon Throne, and his followers at one time were said to number 100,000. His forces were finally scattered by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.—United Press.

KOWLOON TONG PROPERTY.**GOVERNMENT "MEMORIAL OF RE-ENTRY."**

The Government Gazette of August 23 contains an announcement to the effect that the Government is resuming possession of the Kowloon Tong property with the exception of certain lots.

This property, it will be remembered, was the subject of a series of questions at a recent Legislative Council meeting. It was then stated that a sum of over three lakhs was due to the Government, only the first instalment of one lakh having been paid on the premium.

The Gazette notice is as follows:—"It is hereby notified for general information that a Memorial of Re-entry by the Crown has been registered according to law on the area known as the Kowloon Tong property and referred to in the Agreement on October 29, 1922, made between His Majesty the King of the one part and the Kowloon Tong and New Territories Development Company, Limited, of the other part less any lots or portions of such property in respect of which Crown leases have already been granted and less any lots or portions of such property in respect of which agreement of October 29, 1922, have been carried out, but including any lots or portions of such property in respect of which there are now subsisting agreements referred to as aforesaid."

CORRESPONDENCE.**WARNING TO CHARITABLE PEOPLE.**

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—May I through your columns warn residents of Hong Kong and Canton against a young Chinese who, for the last two years, has in both these places been collecting money under false pretences.

His name is Cheung Wing, age thirty, rather short, shabbily dressed, round face, clean-shaven.

He has various methods of appeal. He claims to be in charge of a school and orphanage on Honan Island, Canton, and has a collecting book with a photo of the School and letters of recommendation signed by several Canton missionaries. This school has now been closed for over two years.

He also asks people to donate money to buy Bibles for poor school children, or to pay students' fees. He even asked me once to lend money to some old people to buy fowls and said that they would repay the loan in eggs.

Yesterday I compelled him to conduct me to his school, and, finding it non-existent, I handed him over to the Police. As he was punished by a fine I fear he may seek to reimburse himself by a further collecting tour.

Might I suggest that those who wish to help institutions or causes of which they have not personal knowledge should do so either by cheque or through some Missionary Society or Church and thus make it impossible for such deceptions to be carried on.—Yours, etc.,

REV. H. A. WITTENBACH.

Holy Trinity College, Canton, August 23, 1929.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistracy on Saturday with possession of 84 Po Piu Lottery tickets and keeping a gambling house at 323, Shanghai Street.

The first defendant denied the charge but the second pleaded guilty.

A Chinese detective in evidence said that a raid was made on the premises and the first accused was found cutting paper for lottery tickets, while the second was writing out names on the papers.

The first defendant stated that he was merely a boarder at the flat and that though he knew that the other man ran a lottery, he did not help in it at all.

The second accused was fined \$100 or two months' hard labour, and the first discharged.

HEALTH BULLETIN OF EASTERN PORTS.

The following is the Health Bulletin of Eastern Ports for the week ending August 17:—

Plague.

Alexandria: 1 death.
Port Said: 2 cases, 3 deaths.
Baghdad: 1 case.
Basra: 2 cases, 2 deaths.
Rangoon: 3 deaths.
Phnom Penh: 2 cases, 2 deaths.

Cholera.

Calcutta: 35 deaths.
Karachi: 3 deaths.
Bangkok: 3 cases, 2 deaths.
Phnom Penh: 1 case, 1 death.
Shanghai: 16 deaths.
Canton: 2 cases, 2 deaths.
Cebu: 1 case, 1 death.
Swatow: 5 deaths.

Small-pox.

Aden: 6 cases, 4 deaths.
Bombay: 16 cases, 12 deaths.
Calcutta: 9 cases, 3 deaths.
Karachi: 2 cases, 1 death.
Madras: 33 cases, 2 deaths.
Moulmein: 1 case, 1 death.
Pondicherry: 2 cases, 2 deaths.
Batavia: 1 case.
Macassar: 2 cases, 1 death.
Phnom Penh: 1 case, 1 death.

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, fore-
cast and remarks, issued at the
Royal Observatory at 4.30 p.m.,
stated:—

The anticyclone is central to the
N.E. of Japan. Pressure is rela-
tively low over China and to the
E. of Luzon.

Local Forecast:—E. or variable
winds, light, fine to cloudy.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11,
Ice House Street, Tel. Central
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Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, AUGUST 26, 1929.

THIRTY-THREE KNOT SHIPS.

It is a remarkable fact that a
steamship built twenty-two years
ago has just made a trip across the
Atlantic in four hours less than her
own best time—and that a world
record until a few weeks ago. Still
more remarkable is it that a vessel
built in 1907 has proved herself to
be practically as fast as the world's
latest "speed queen" which has
just made her maiden voyage. The
N.D.L. Bremen—most modern of
modern ships—said to embody all
the very latest ideas in marine en-
gineering and designing making for
high speed, proves in practice to
be scarcely any more speedy than her
twenty-year-old rival. The
astonishingly small difference of two
hours in a trans-Atlantic passage of
some three thousand miles almost
suggests that the limit of speed
at sea has been reached, and that in
this respect engineering skill in 1929
is incapable of much improvement
upon the ingenuity of 1907. This
view, however, is not taken by the
"big men" in the shipping world,
on either side of the Atlantic, and
plans are actually in hand for the
building of several vessels faster
and bigger than anything now
afloat.

The "blue riband" of the
Atlantic was held by Great Britain
for nineteen years, but national
rivalry was not dead during that
time. Germany, the United States,
and France each had hopes of build-
ing a ship which would beat
Britain's best. Not only this, but
other British shipping companies
had hopes of wresting the riband
from the Cunard Line, and at the
moment new Atlantic liners are
either in contemplation or actually
under construction of unprecedented
size and speed. The White Star
Line has laid down a 60,000-ton
vessel 1,000 feet long—the Oceanic;
the Cunard has plans in hand for
two similar ships, the French are
contemplating laying down a vessel
bigger and better than their 43,000
ton Ile de France, and the United
States Lines announces their inten-
tion of building two ships faster
than the Bremen and bigger than
the 60,000 Leviathan. The Blue
Ribbon liners, under the American
flag, are to maintain a regular four-
day service between Mooltauk Point,
N.Y., and Plymouth, and are to be
capable of making 33 knots! The
Bremen is regarded as a five-day
ship; the new American liners are
to be four-day ships—what next!
Obviously the three-day ship—not
faster than 33 knots, but cutting
down time by working closely in
conjunction with airplane connec-
tions at each end. Passengers in a
hurry—and trans-Atlantic million-
aire travellers always are pressed
for time—will overtake the liner
by airplane the day after she has
sailed, and will leave the ship
when she is still a few hundred
miles from port and reach their
destination by air. Something in
this direction is being already done
in handling mails, and it will not
be long before passengers are
similarly disposed of.

It was in mid-Victorian days that
the Cunard Company built and put
into service the first iron steamer
designed for the Atlantic service.

Then came the famous Great
Eastern—the "last word" in marine
construction, with a speed of thirty-
three knots! For many years the
Campania and Lucania, both built
in 1893 for the Cunard line, held
the records for trans-Atlantic pas-
sages. Then the first big German
ships came on the scene and secured
the coveted "blue riband," only to
lose it once more to the Cunard
with their Mauretania. Up to 1907
the big Atlantic liners had been
called "floating hotels," but with
the appearance of the new Cunard-
era people talked of "floating
cities," and assured themselves and
each other and everybody else that
nothing bigger could possibly sail
the seas. The Cunard ships were a
hundred feet longer than the mighty
Great Eastern, and just double the
speed of that gigantic vessel! The
"blue riband" of the Atlantic
seemed to be safely in Britain's
possession, and, as a matter of fact,
it was until just a few weeks ago.

The German liner Bremen clipped
several hours off the record made
by the Mauretania, and for the
moment the "blue riband" of the
Atlantic is in German hands. But
it will not be very long before Ger-
many's claim will be challenged.
During the coming autumn it is
hoped to obtain financial assistance
from the U.S. Government for the
building of two ships larger than the
Leviathan and faster than any-
thing afloat. Two Italian shipping
companies are planning the build-
ing of two vessels for the trans-
Atlantic service, about the size of
the Aquitania, and also faster than
any vessel now on that run—not
excluding the present record-holder.
Whether any of these ships will
actually make a mean speed of
thirty knots remains to be seen.

Whatever may be possible in the
way of increasing the speed of
trans-Atlantic ships, it is surely im-
possible to go beyond the standard
of sumptuous luxury which has been
attained. There is something in-
congruous about the skill, ingenuity,
and expense applied to the fitting-
up of vessels whose voyages last
well under a week, as compared
with the very limited range of
comforts provided on board ships
which take a full three months to
make a round voyage. The trans-
Atlantic tripper is not at sea long
enough to get tired of it; the Far
Eastern traveller has to spend as
many weeks on board as the other
has days, but little is done to
provide him with more than the
minimum of comfort. On the great
Atlantic liners one lives precisely
as in a palatial hotel; those who do
not wish either to see the ocean
or feel its life-saving breath need
not be so inconvenienced. (Its motion
is imperceptible, save in really bad
weather.) They can eat, drink,
dance, play, sleep, swim, and exer-
cise on one or other of the dozen
decks to be found below the prome-
nade. If in doubt as to which
deck he really wants, the passenger
simply tells the elevator-attendant,
who "puts him out" on the right
floor. People who prefer ocean
travel in this "grand manner"
naturally want to travel fast. The
strain of speed on the men in the
engine-room and up on the bridge
is nothing compared to the strain
of utter boredom experienced by
"smart" men and women tempo-
rarily deprived of all that—to them—
makes life worth living. After all,
they complain, even a Morris can
make thirty-three knots—why not an
ocean speedster capable of seventy!

News and Views.

One Chinese case of enteric was
reported on Friday.

The name of A. G. Waller & Co.,
Ltd., has been struck off the
Register.

Tenders are being asked for the
construction of a motor road from
Garden Road to May Road.

Readers who desire to send home
copies of the "Weekly Press" con-
taining details of the recent
typhoon are advised to order
copies in advance to ensure de-
livery. An order form will be
found on another page of this issue.

It is notified that normal tele-
graphic communication with Shang-
hai has been restored.

Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co.'s
tender of \$30,800 for the construc-
tion of a single screw teakwood
motor launch has been accepted by
the Government.

H.E. the Governor has accepted
the resignation by Second Lieut.
Ronald Dudley Read of his Com-
mission in the Hong Kong Volun-
teer Defence Corps, with effect
from August 20.

The tender of Mr. Ip Lam Shang
of Messrs. Wo Fat & Co., No. 12,
Pottinger Street, for the continua-
tion of the Reclamation at Shaui-
wan has been accepted. The figure
quoted by Mr. Ip was \$17,776.

Accepting an invitation from the
Shamoen Tennis Club the team of
the Canton Citizens Athletic Club
will play a friendly match with the
Shamoen team on Saturday next
at Shamoen. The match will be
played in doubles, each club having
six pairs.

The Gazette announces that at the
expiration of three months, The
Connaught Investment Co., Ltd.,
and The Kong Ah C. Ltd., will,
unless cause is shown to the con-
trary, be struck off the register
and the said companies will be
dissolved.

Work is to be started on the
Aberdeen waterworks scheme, tend-
ers now being invited for the con-
struction of the upper dam. The
work comprises the construction of
a concrete dam approximately 425
feet in length and 110 feet in
height; approximately 900 feet of
catchwater and contingent works.

A Chinese was brought to the
Central Police Station on Saturday
night with wounds in the head.
He was later sent to hospital. He
told the police that he was attack-
ed by two Europeans, having the
appearance of soldiers, in the upper
part of Ice House Street near St.
Paul's College. Investigations failed
to locate the assailants.

When a woman was charged with
keeping a brothel in Jervois
Street, she stated that the establish-
ment was under the proprietorship
of a district watchman and that
she was only an employee. A pre-
vious conviction against her for the
same type of offence was proved,
and a fine of \$100 or two months'
hard labour imposed by Mr. T. M.
Hawker. Another woman was
fined a similar sum in connection
with a house kept in Peel Street.

Sir Douglas Mawson stated at
Adelaide recently that 25 women
had applied to him to take part
in his Antarctic expedition, their
letters revealing that most of them
were attracted by the novelty of the
adventure but some were undoubtedly
qualified to take part in the
establishment of bases. The forth-
coming expedition was unsuitable
for women, he said, as sleighing
was too arduous, but under proper
conditions these women would
probably do as well as men. For
the most part they were capable
scientists though they were pre-
pared to act in all sorts of capaci-
ties. No woman of any race had
yet trodden the Antarctic. The
personnel of the expedition will in-
clude a wireless operator and two
airmen, the latter probably mem-
bers of the Royal Australian Air
Force. Preference is being given to
Australians in view of future ex-
peditions.

Signor Mussolini is now to have
his own yacht. Originally called
on the Clyde in 1905 and called
the Nirvana, it passed into the
hands of the Austro-Hungarian
Government and under the name
of Taurus was employed as a
"stationnaire" on the Bosporus.
During the War the vessel was
taken by the Italians, who christen-
ed it the Marichiro and used it as
a small auxiliary craft to their
Fleet. Now that the vessel is being
put at the disposal of the Prime
Minister she has once again chang-
ed her name and is known as the
Aurora. The yacht is about 1,500
tons. Her reconditioning is report-
ed to have been carried out on
luxurious lines and to have cost a
large sum. Needless to say, the
yacht will be fitted with wireless
apparatus, so that the Duce may
remain in touch with affairs. The
vessel has been fitted with two small
guns so that she may reply to
salutes.

Several motor accidents occurred
during the week-end. On Saturday
morning two private cars collided,
a wheel and tyre being damaged
on the car of Mr. A. G. W.
Tickle, of the P.W.D. Two colli-
sions between motor vehicles and
rickshaws were also reported. The
rickshaws were damaged, but no
persons were injured.

In Rome last month the Acta
Apostolicae Sedis published the
"instructions" issued by the Sacred
Congregation of the Sacraments for
the guidance of Parish Priests in
the celebration of matrimony. The
first of these directs Roman
Catholics to perform the religious
ceremony only; as there is now, in
consequence of the Concordat, "no
reason, excuse, or pretext" for not
doing so. Roman Catholics who
celebrate a civil marriage even
though they intend to follow it up
by the religious ceremony are to be
treated as public sinners and the
Parish Priest in such cases is to act
in accordance with Canon 1066.

"Forsythe Chronicles."

Mr. John Galsworthy has pre-
sented to the Trustees of the British
Museum, on behalf of the nation,
the original autograph MSS., with
the author's corrections and re-
visions, of his series of "Forsythe
Chronicles," a gift that is estimat-
ed to be commercially worth £3,000
to £10,000. The "Forsythe Chroni-
cles" comprise both the "Forsythe
Saga" ("The Man of Property,"
"Indian Summer of a Forsythe,"
"In Chancery," "Awakening,"
"To Let") and the "Modern
Comedy" ("The White Monkey,"
"The Silver Spoon" and "Swan
Song"). The MSS. of "The Man
of Property" was unfortunately
destroyed, but the rest have been
preserved in handsome red morocco
cases simulating the appearance of
books. The MSS. of living authors
are not often accepted by the
British Museum, but the precedent
of "The Dynasts" has been followed
in the case of "The Forsythe
Chronicles." The MSS. have been
placed on view in the Grenville
Room at the British Museum.

"Reality of Hell."

Writers of various theological
schools, scientists, novelists, and
others, have contributed to a dis-
cussion in the Daily Telegraph on
men's conceptions and fear of Hell,
to which modern thought gives a
much less materialistic aspect than
that accepted by our forefathers.
Albion Butler, in the pages of the
Telegraph sets out the teaching of
the Roman Catholic Church on
Hell. There is, he declares, "no
room for modern speculations; the
doctrine must remain for Catholics
substantially in its primitive ter-
rors." Hell is, in short, a great
and appalling mystery. Of the
problem of evil no philosophy offers
any really satisfying solution.
"The real substantial punishment
and pain of Hell," says Albion But-
ler, "is the pain of loss. The
real substantial joy of Heaven is
the Beatific Vision, the seeing God
'face to face,' and 'knowing Him
even as we are known.' The
Catholic Church can give no more
tolerant an explaining away of
Hell than she could tolerate an ex-
plaining away of Heaven."

Tourist Troubles in France.

A foreign journalist might be
accused of prejudice or ill-manners
in drawing attention to the vexa-
tious formalities to which tourists
have to submit in France, but the
matter has been the subject of a
vigorous protest in an important
French daily paper, which, in the
face of patriotism, the writer
first impression of French honesty
foreigners must receive from the
way of porters and taxi drivers
in taking advantage of their ignor-
ance on to describe the official wor-
ries. First there is the police slip, on
which each traveller must write his
name, age, and place of birth im-
mediately on arriving at a hotel,
and must state where he was on
the previous night. As this in-
formation is never checked by any-
body its value to the police cannot
be great. Then there is the identity
card, which every foreigner must
have if he stays longer than two
months, involving personal attend-
ance at the Prefecture de Police
and waiting in line there on two
occasions, as well as furnishing
four photographs, marriage certifi-
cates, children's birth certificates,
and certificates of residence. Surely,
it is suggested, France could be pro-
tected against undesirable aliens
without annoying honest tourists
as much as this. It is, of course,
not only in connection with for-
eigners that French administrative
red-tape is employed. One day a
workman noticed that somebody
had thrown away a live shell—on
a piece of waste land. He reported
the discovery to the nearest *sergent
de ville*, who solemnly noted his
name, Christian name, and address.
A week later he received a call
from a representative of the
Prefecture de Police, who demanded
particulars as to his national-
ity and military service. Three
weeks later there was a similar
visit. That was three months ago,
and the live shell is still lying
on the piece of waste land.

The Automatic Age.

A report by the United States
Department of Commerce contains
the surprising information that one
of the largest purchasers of auto-
matic machines in the world is
Siam where such appliances appear
to be very popular at religious
fairs. Large numbers are also
stated to be erected outside many
of the shrines and temples through-
out the country. Weighing ma-
chines are mostly in vogue and the
Siamese apparently favour the
precincts of religious houses as at-
tractive business centres suitable for
their establishment. Similar de-
vices for selling sweets of all kinds
are also extremely popular and no
doubt the enterprising American
trade investigator will come across
the machines where a *satang* in the
slot will return matches and smokes.

Winston's Gesture.

Mr. Edward Marsh combined the
roles of friend and secretary of
Mr. Churchill when he was at the
Exchequer. In many places about
the country where Mr. Churchill
was to be found, there, too, would
be the faithful "Eddie," savouring
his wine with the sips of a con-
noisseur, and through his eyes, re-
garding circumjacent humanity
with a look which doubted its vin-
tage. A reporter once called on
Mr. Churchill in the Midland
Hotel, Manchester, to see if an
advance copy of a speech were
available. The Chancellor was re-
cumbent on the bed; "Eddie" was
reading. "What did I do with the
notes of that speech, Eddie?" Mr.
Churchill asked. Eddie scarcely
raised his eyes. "You threw them
into the waste-paper basket." "Oh,
no; I wouldn't do that," Eddie
looked pained at the note of doubt.
"You did, Winston," he protested.
"I distinctly remember the ges-
ture. And the connoisseur of
gesture was right."

"Semi-Barbarous Beliefs."

"We need a supply of Christian
prophet theologians, who, discard-
ing obsolete standpoints, will re-
shape the Church's message," said
the Bishop of Birmingham, when
instituting the Rev. R. D. R. Stan-
ton to the benefice of All Saints,
Four Oaks. "Bridge Builders,"
he said, "who will unite the
Christian tradition to the new
knowledge of our time, are urgent-
ly needed. 'No man can be a
fearless pioneer in the reconstruc-
tion of Christian belief unless he
is assured that truth is the gift of
God. He must have faith that the
Christian view of life, out of
which Western civilisation has
emerged, will not be destroyed by
the knowledge which that civilisa-
tion has won.' The semi-barbarous
and the sacred beliefs which had
of late become common in the
Church were a hindrance to true
religion. Much so-called Christian
theology, which prided itself on be-
ing orthodox was disguised materi-
alism."

Shoplifting in Sydney.

"Shoplifting is a very serious
menace in Sydney, and thousands
of pounds worth of goods are lost
each year. I consider that the
solution of the problem rests with
magistrates, who should greatly
increase the penalties for such
offences." The foregoing remarks
were recently by Mr. H. M. Mac-
ken, president of the Retail Traders'
Association of Sydney. Comment-
ing on a recent statement of
Mr. Gates, C.S.M., that there was
not the slightest doubt in his mind
that the manner in which goods
were strewn about nowadays was a
distinct temptation to weak-minded
people, Mr. Macken said changed
conditions made the display of
goods necessary. "Mr. Gates re-
fers to the old days when people
had to ask for anything they want-
ed," continued Mr. Macken. "To-
day there is such a multiplicity of
new goods on the market that we
are obliged to display them where
the people can see them. Often the
assistants themselves do not know
what is in stock, and it would be
impossible to shut goods away.
Also, we find that people these days
like to handle the goods before
they purchase them. In any case,
the fact that goods are displayed
does not entitle people to steal
them. A case of shoplifting is
similar to the case of a person who
takes a taxi ride and at the end of
it walks away without paying. As
for the temptation, one might just
as well say that the sight of a bottle
of beer in the window of an hotel
tempted a man to go and have a
drink." Mr. Macken said they
were not so much concerned with
the weak-minded people who gave
way to sudden temptation as with
the professional shoplifters, of
whom there were dozens in Sydney.
"Many cases of weak-minded peo-
ple who give way to temptation
never find their way to the court,"
added Mr. Macken. "Such peo-
ple, when they are caught, are often
lectured and sent away. It is a
different matter when it comes to
the professional shoplifter—the per-
son who leaves home with the de-
liberate intention of stealing from
shops. It must be a source of de-
light to the professional person to
be fined £5 or £10 at a court. These
are the people who are the great
menace, and these are the people
who want punishing more severely.
They must be stopped." Mr. Mac-
ken said that, in spite of staffs of
detectives, only about one shoplifter
in ten was caught.

TYPHOON TOLL.

JUNK FOUNDERS WITH
CARGO.

SIX LIVES LOST.

Survivors of a trading junk
which sank during the typhoon
were brought to the Colony during
the week-end by a fishing boat.

In a report to the police, one of
the six survivors, the mistress of
the vessel, stated that the junk
left Tung K'un in Chinese territory
bound for Hong Kong with a cargo
of 70,000 bricks. Shortly after
noon on Thursday, the vessel en-
countered the typhoon near Chik
Wan, in Chinese waters, and sank.
Five women and a six-year-old boy
were drowned.

The survivors were picked up in
an exhausted condition on Friday
morning. They had managed to
keep afloat since the previous day
by clinging to a portion of the
sail.

Out-Station Damage.

Police launches have been patrol-
ling the outskirts to ascertain the
typhoon damage. A wireless report
from No. 4 launch stated that dam-
age was done by the typhoon to
the walls and windows of Yung Shu
Wan Police Station on Lamma
Island.

Another message from No. 1
launch stated that the steps of the
pier at Castle Peak are missing.

Coolie Injured.

A coolie belonging to the
Botanical and Forestry Department
was admitted to the Kowloon
Hospital suffering from abrasions.
He had a fall from a tree in
Nathan Road while cutting down
damaged branches.

Looking Back 25 Years.

The failure of the electric power
supply yesterday forenoon must
have been keenly felt all over the
city. We can speak for one business
establishment, where the incon-
venience was great. The heavy
rain made all dark for several
hours, and the electric light chose
the darkest hour for refusing to
shine. We then discovered that
candles and punkas do not
work in harmony. If the punkas
swung, the candles melted away;
if they didn't swing, we melt-
ed. The machine-man slept through
it all, secure in the knowl-
edge that the wheels would not go
round, and that it was not his
fault. To add to the editorial
worries, with a row of houses blown
down, one vessel swamped, and
other typhonic damage to Kowloon,
one of the reporting staff must
needs allow himself to be impris-
oned on the wrong side of the
harbour. The ferries had stopped
running on account of the typhoon,
and numerous Kowloon folk will
have to seek provender and lodg-
ment in Victoria until the service
resumes. If this sort of things hap-
pens often, and it seems it has
been frequently the case in the past,
we shall begin to agitate for an
underground railway to Kowloon,
or a service to Kowloon ceased at one
o'clock, and those who had gone
across to tiffin were unable to get
back, while the many who were un-
able to cross over to their homes
communicated their excuses to
their friends on the peninsula by
the courtesy of the police, who are
in telephonic communication with
the mainland.—*Hong Kong Daily
Press*, Aug. 26, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.

Toys to the child; arms to the
soldier; capital to the merchant;
and to the Government, revenue.
We treat now of revenue. Por-
tentous term; how insignificant in
form, yet how immense in sugges-
tion. Wanting it, where would be
our existence in the Colony; where
our useful and ornamental Govern-
ment. Heads of Departments, and
motley Police; where our breezy
boulevards, savoury drains, and
impenetrable sewalls; without re-
venue again oh where, and oh
where would be our benevolent and
paternal Institution for the hope-
less—entertainment, purification
and fattening of the redolent and
erring subjects of the effluent Son
of Heaven? The reply is, in the
language of our American cousins,
simply nowhere. The enjoyment of
these desiderata being then impos-
sible apart from revenue, the one
being as indivisible from the other
as substance and shadow, arises
the question when and how can
it be obtained? A question which
has puzzled the wisest heads.
Under any but an absolute auto-
cratic Government, at least it is
difficult to reply to. The attempts
at its solution have originated dis-
cords innumerable, and strife un-
measurable, in all ages and over
the whole habitable globe. No
doubt the subject will remain a nut
to crack for coming generations so
long as organised society shall
last.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*,
Aug. 26, 1878.

MOSCOW CALLS UP RESERVES.

TROOPS MASSING ON THE FRONTIER.

WAR CLOUDS GATHER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, Aug. 25.

General Bluecher, commander of the new Far Eastern Army, has arrived at Chita, and was greeted with a demonstration at a meeting which featured denunciations of China. General Bluecher is said to be the former General Galen. Chang Kuo Shin, chief of the C.E.R. Education Bureau, has appealed to the students of the Harbin district to form a volunteer corps and to prepare to serve their country in the event of war.

Russian Preparations.

Riga, Aug. 25. Moscow military officials are reported to be accepting volunteers for service in the Far East, and various industrial districts are organizing special workmen's battalions.

The Revolutionary Military Council has instructed the Chemical Warfare Society to begin the immediate organization of all untrained army reserves.

HARBIN IN DANGER.

RED TROOPS MASSING ON EASTERN FRONTIER.

According to the *Canton Gazette* the Soviet troops are planning a drive from Vladivostok towards Harbin since Harbin is the nerve centre of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and control of this point would mean a serious dislocation to Manchurian communications. The Russians are concentrating troops at Vladivostok while considerable bodies of troops are being despatched to the Ussuri River.

Russian troops distributed throughout the borders are believed to total some 35,000 men, and additional units are believed to be on their way from the east. Heavy troop movements continue with supplies and artillery. Russian sabotage continues all along the frontiers, while Russian aeroplanes bombed Manchuria. One plane was brought down by Chinese gunfire. Little damage was done by the aerial attack.

SHANGHAI BOND ISSUE.

(Nam Chung Pao.)

The proposal of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to issue public loan bonds to the value of \$4,000,000 has been granted by the Central Government.

BELGIAN CONCESSION IN TIENTSIN.

(Nam Chung Pao.)

An agreement has been reached regarding the rendition of the Belgian Concession at Tientsin. It is expected that the agreement will be signed next week.

MILITARY TYRANNY IN KWEICHOW.

NANKING TAKING ACTION.

Kueiyang, Kwei.—Already the province is feeling the loss of General Chow Hsi Cheng, for there is not the firm control over the military that there was while he was in power. He strictly forbade the occupying of the houses of the people by soldiers and dealt severely with anyone found disobeying.

If a soldier (or soldiers) in this city attempted to oppress the common people, it was enough to say "we shall complain to the Governor" and the man (or men) gave up.

While things were a little different in districts away from this city, yet soldiers showed real consideration for the people, but now the houses of the people, even in this city, are occupied by the soldiers.

Intimidation.

No one dares protest, for the military leaders do not seem to have the authority over their subordinates that is necessary.

The 22nd Army (Szechuanese) under General Lai Hsin Hui seems bent on occupying mission and church property in some cities not far from Kueiyang and now men of the 25th Army (Kueichow) under General Shao Kuang Chiang are doing the same. It is to be hoped that things will improve before long, as the 25th Army will lose the good reputation earned by General Chow.

General Li Hsin is said to be holding the bridges across the Pan River, so controlling the eight heien districts in the south-west of the province. For some time there have been reports that delegates from Nanking are on their way here to take over the government of the province and the present provincial government, in a temporary one, with General Mao Kuang Chiang as chairman until the Nanking nominees take things in hand.

JEWS AND ARABS FALL OUT.

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN JERUSALEM.

TROOPS TO THE RESCUE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Jerusalem, August 24.

Strained relations between the Arabs and Jews, arising from recent incidents at the so-called Wailing Wall, where the Jews worship, resulted in two hours' fighting in the streets on Friday, in which nine Jews and six Arabs were killed and 107 wounded.

All the shops have been closed. The whole Police force have been called out, also armoured cars. Martial law has been proclaimed.

Nobody is allowed in the streets after six o'clock in the evening. All outward telegrams are subject to censorship.

A Serious Affair.

A report from Malta states that the cruiser *Sussex* has left, and also the battleship *Barham* is about to leave for Jaffa.

The aircraft-carrier *Courageous* is ready to sail, if the battalion which is standing by should be sent to Palestine from Malta.

LATER.

In further rioting six Jews and three Arabs have been killed. Fifty British soldiers have arrived by air from Egypt.

War Office Bulletin.

LONDON, August 25.

The War Office announces that at the request of the High Commissioner for Palestine, a detachment of 50 British troops was despatched to Palestine by air from Egypt. A composite battalion is entraining from there to-night.

British Police Busy.

A later message states:—It is now stated that sixteen Arabs were killed in last night's disturbances. The brunt of the work of restoring order fell upon a small force of British police.

Washington Makes Enquiries.

WASHINGTON, August 24.

The State Department, which is flooded with protests from American Jews against the reported outrages in Jerusalem, has instructed the American Consul in Jerusalem to report fully with regard to the disturbances.

"Jewry in Danger."

JERUSALEM, Later.

A Jewish Telegraph Agency's telegram (delayed by the Censor) reports that Mr. Beat, British Immigration Officer of the Palestine Government, was killed yesterday in repelling an assault in the Jewish suburb of Givathshul.

Two Oxford undergraduates visiting Palestine were seriously hurt, and three wounded Jews have died in hospital. The riots spread to Hebron, where several people were killed and injured.

The Arabs at night burned a labour settlement at Gdudvadah, near Jerusalem, and looted the suburbs of Beitvegan. The suburb of Mekorchayim was also attacked.

Mr. Kook, the Chief Rabbi of Palestine, has telegraphed to Mr. Herz, Chief Rabbi of the British Empire that "Palestine Jewry is in very great danger—rush help."

Trouble Spreading.

JERUSALEM, August 25.

The death roll of Jews killed or died of wounds is now 21, including a family of six slaughtered at Motza.

Seven more Arabs have been killed, and a German Christian, Herr Neumann, seriously hurt. The Government of Palestine is supplying arms to all British subjects, and all shops remain closed. Remote Jewish quarters were attacked last night, including the famous Diskin Orphanage. The assault was repelled.

It is learned that Arabs from Hebron and Nablus are going to Jerusalem to help the local Moslems.

40 Jews Killed.

LONDON, August 25.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency cables from Jerusalem that 40 Jews were killed at Hebron, including two Rabbis. Fifty Jews were wounded.

Arabs last night attacked the Jewish Orthodox suburb at Beitve, and a Jewish police-sergeant was killed.

CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.

OBJECTIONS TO PRESENT RESTRICTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CANBERRA, Aug. 24.

The Chinese Consul-General, Mr. Sung, has announced that the Chinese Government has asked the Federal Government to modify its present restrictions on Chinese in Australia.

He points out that China is anxious to improve trade relations, but is requesting better conditions for Chinese.

Mr. Abbott, Minister for Home Affairs, said the document had been received, but he was unable to discuss or disclose the contents.

ZEPPELIN'S GOOD PROGRESS.

STEADILY NEARING ITS GOAL.

'FRISCO IN TOUCH.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.

The marine wireless station at Marshall (California) established direct two-way communication with the Graf Zeppelin at 9.20 last night.

The Weather Bureau announces that a fog belt lies in the airship's course, in addition to which she will encounter moderate to fresh winds.

Tokyo, Aug. 24.

The Graf Zeppelin radiated at 6 p.m. (Tokyo time) that her position was 43.20 north, 170 degrees east.

Seattle Trip "On."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.

The Graf Zeppelin reported at 10 a.m. (G.M.T.) that its position was latitude 43.30, longitude 149.30, and her speed was 70 nautical miles. The message added that all was well.

Commander Eckener has abandoned the trip to Seattle, and is setting a course for Cape Mendocino, in California. The crew and passengers are in excellent spirits, and are expected to reach the California coast this evening.

All Goes Well.

LATER.

The Graf Zeppelin at 1.25 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, was approximately 1,700 miles off the California coast which it expected to reach this evening. The airship is making 80 miles an hour.

JUTE MILL TROUBLE SUBSIDING.

A RIOT QUELLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

Three strikers and a number of police were injured in a riot on Friday night, as a result of a rumour that the police, who were actually sent to arrest men for intimidation, were sent by the mill authorities to eject the strikers from the mill quarters.

A mob of 5,000 people collected at the front gate of the Champdany mills, and attacked the small force of police there. The military were called out and thirty men of the Eastern Frontier Rifles aided the police to quell the disturbance.

The situation in the jute mill area is improving, and only four mills are not working.

'PLANE SMASH IN CAIRO.

TROOPS KILLED AND INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 24.

It is reported from Cairo that the Victoria, a troop-carrying aeroplane, crashed at the Heliopolis aerodrome with its crew of seven, of whom three were killed and four injured.

MACDONALD-DAWES DISCUSSIONS.

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS REPORTED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

"Encouraging progress" it is said, is being made in the MacDonald-Dawes discussion with regard to naval disarmament, but it is stated at the White House that the reports of an agreement having been already reached are premature. No agreement, so far, has been reached with regard to the holding of a general conference by the Naval Powers.

The MacDonald-Dawes conversations dealt with the question of the principles which should be a guide to the conference when held. Detailed naval questions have not been discussed.

GERMANY WINS IN LONDON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 24.

In an athletic contest at Stamford Bridge to-day Germany beat England by 8 events to 4.

MR. SNOWDEN NOT SATISFIED.

POWERS' PROPOSALS STILL UNACCEPTABLE.

"JOB-LIKE" PATIENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, August 24.

In response to Mr. Philip Snowden's intimation that his patience is becoming exhausted, M. Jaspard (Belgium), on behalf of the four Powers, visited Mr. Snowden and made further suggestions, "with which Mr. Snowden is dissatisfied, but the four Powers hope to submit more proposals before Sunday."

Not Welcomed.

An earlier report was that Mr. Snowden informed M. Jaspard that the four Powers' latest proposals are quite unsatisfactory as they do not contain anything definite regarding annuities or deliveries in kind.

The deadlock continues. The four Powers and the German representatives may meet to-night for a final effort to bring forward a plan acceptable to Mr. Snowden.

The meeting of the six Powers, which was to be held this afternoon, will be held to-morrow.

Mr. Snowden's Suggestion.

Following Mr. Snowden's rejection of the four Powers' proposals yesterday, the latter told the German delegates that if Germany would renounce her claim to a share of the 300,000,000 Marks left by the overlapping of the Young and Dawes plans and agree to an increase of the unconditional annuities in the return for a corresponding decrease, in conditional annuities, the conference will be saved.

Herr Helfferding and Herr Curtius thereafter visited Mr. Snowden and explained their position. They said they saw no reason why Germany should make further sacrifices beyond the Young Plan, for the benefit of the four Powers, but that the Germans were willing to make concessions which would not increase Germany's financial concessions for example, on a definite promise from France of speedy evacuation of the Rhineland.

Mr. Snowden's reply is not known but British circles believe that he will insist that the concessions must come from the four Powers and not from Germany.

Queen Wilhelmina as Hostess.

The Conference delegates were the guests of the Queen of Holland at a banquet in the Palace last night, when all the delegates were presented to the Queen and Prince at a reception, prior to the banquet, at which Dr. Van Blokland, the Dutch Foreign Minister, was present.

Britain Drives a Bargain.

THE HAGUE, August 24.

Despite rumours of an imminent breakdown of the conference there is not the slightest sign of its early demise, and it will now probably continue till the middle or the end of next week, when some of the statesmen will leave The Hague for Geneva for a League Council meeting.

Evidently Mr. Snowden will not terminate the proceedings abruptly, but will wait until the others are unable to make further proposals.

Mr. Snowden, interviewed by Reuter, said that he was showing Job-like patience. The four creditor Powers submitted fresh written proposals to him last night, as Mr. Snowden desired to see them in black and white.

It is learned that conversations between the four Powers and Britain on the subject of deliveries in kind are progressing well, and a settlement favourable to Britain is likely. The Italians have agreed to increase considerably their importations of coal from Britain.

Further Details.

A British Wireless report states: Messages from The Hague state that the political negotiations continue to make good progress. Active efforts are still being made to produce a solution of the financial problems.

A meeting of the six Powers had been fixed for yesterday (Saturday), but Mr. Snowden agreed to an adjournment, in order to give France, Italy, Belgium and Japan a further opportunity of improving their new but still inadequate offer, which was advanced yesterday, in the form of suggestions rather than as definite proposals, by the Belgian Prime Minister, M. Jaspard.

Mr. Snowden, after consultation with his colleagues of the British delegation, informed M. Jaspard that if the suggested proposals were incorporated in a definite offer they would be quite unsatisfactory. It is understood they contained nothing definite with regard to the British claim for a large share in the unconditional annuities, which latter are to-day the subject of separate negotiations.

They were apparently virtually confined to the first point in the British claims, namely a total of 48

(Continued on next Column.)**FATAL LURE OF SPEED.**

SCHNEIDER CUP FLYER DROWNED.

ITALY'S BAD LUCK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, August 23.

Capt. Giuseppe Motta, a member of the Italian Schneider Cup team while testing a Macchi seaplane, which had been entered for the race, crashed at Lake Garda, near Desenzano, and was drowned.

The Italian team has requested a few days postponement in order that their new machines may be ready in time for the race at Calshot on September 7.

Captain Motta, who was one of the most brilliant pilots in Italy had been testing a "Hush Hush" speed seaplane only a few minutes when from a height of a few hundred feet, with terrific velocity he hit the surface of Lake Garda. Machine and pilot disappeared, leaving no trace.

One theory of the disaster is that Motta was overcome by the fumes in a similar way to Williams at New York on Thursday.

Following a several hours' meeting of the Schneider Cup Committee, it was officially stated that the Italian Air Attache had been informed that the rules of the International Aeronautical Federation did not permit of the postponement of the Schneider contest once all the entries had been received.

Italy Withdraws.

The Italian Government has notified its Air Attache in London that the Italian team has withdrawn from the Schneider contest.

KING LEAVES TOWN FOR SANDRINGHAM.

AN UNOSTENTATIOUS DEPARTURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 23.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have left for Sandringham. The King and Queen, on their departure from London to Sandringham, where it is hoped His Majesty will complete his convalescence after his long illness, drove in a closed motor-car to King's Cross Station, where they boarded a special train for Wolverton, which is the nearest station to their Norfolk home.

Busy thoroughfares were avoided in the drive through London, but although demonstrations en route were discouraged, considerable crowds assembled to see the Royal car pass.

Loyal Demonstrations.

An Indian Boy Scout springing to attention and saluting in the Palace courtyard was the first demonstration of loyalty when Their Majesties drove to King's Cross station through cheering crowds, including a considerable number of visitors from the Dominions and the Continent.

It was significant that no doctor accompanied the King. Large crowds lined the route of the drive from Wolverton station, in Norfolk, to Sandringham, and welcomed Their Majesties "home."

million marks, which Great Britain would lose through non-application of the Spa percentages to the Young Plan.

Even on this point, in the British view, very little advance on previous proposals was made.

Mr. MacDonald's Disclaimer.

LONDON, Aug. 24. The Prime Minister to-day had an eventful flight to London from Lissiemouth. The Air Force machine in which he travelled was twice forced to land owing to mist in Northumberland, and eventually reached Hendon at 6.30 p.m. instead of 3 p.m. as expected.

LONDON, August 25. After his return to Downing Street Mr. Ramsey MacDonald received several callers, including Lord Thomson, Lord Farnham, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretary for War.

Interviewed by Reuter, Mr. MacDonald denied that his return to London was hastened by events at The Hague or in Palestine. He said that the gathering in Downing Street last night was in no wise a Cabinet meeting but "just a friendly conversation" in order that he might learn what had happened in his absence.

Mr. MacDonald denounced the rumours that he was going to fly to the Hague as a "tremendous disservice to the country," because it was heard that the Premier was flying specially to a conference, diplomats at The Hague would hope he intended to take a new line, and would keep back their offers.

POWERFUL DRUG "RING."

"ORIENTAL MONARCH" INVOLVED.

A VIENNA REPORT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIENNA, Aug. 24.

The Police are making inquiries in connection with the arrest of three heroin smugglers in Vienna last March, which has led to the discovery of a gigantic organisation for drug traffic between Vienna and Asia.

According to the newspaper *Stunde*, the agents of the traffic state that the centre of the whole organisation is in the entourage of a certain Oriental monarch. A mysterious Japanese with headquarters in Tokyo has been traced as the travelling organiser for the concern, who are smuggling drugs to many European and Asiatic capitals.

Many new high records have been established, the gains ranging from a fraction to over 15 points.

All issues have participated in the advance, and the feature of the day has been a rise in United States Steel stock by ten points to a new record of 260.

Tremendous blocks of Standard Oil (New York) stock have changed hands, one being of 50,000 shares.

NEW YORK "BULLS" GET BUSY.

NEW HIGH RECORDS ON 'CHANGE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

A plentiful supply of call money at 7 per cent, and also optimistic industrial credit reports, are responsible for a bullish outburst on the Stock Exchange here.

Many new high records have been established, the gains ranging from a fraction to over 15 points.

All issues have participated in the advance, and the feature of the day has been a rise in United States Steel stock by ten points to a new record of 260.

Tremendous blocks of Standard Oil (New York) stock have changed hands, one being of 50,000 shares.

Telegrams in Brief.

The death is announced, from Philadelphia, of Senator Lawrence Davis Tyson, who command an American brigade in France.

The death is announced of General Liman von Sanders, who directed operations against the British at Gallipoli in war time.

H.M. the King has approved of the appointment of Mr. Charles Wingfield, Minister at Bangkok, to be Minister at Oslo.

A resolution will be submitted at the meeting of the British-American Tobacco Company empowering the company to increase its capital to \$20,000,000 by the creation of \$20,000,000 6 per cent, second preference shares.

Fifty persons, mostly aged and children, were drowned at Skopje in Serbia, owing to torrential rain causing the tributaries of the River Vardar to flow over and flood in the working class quarter. The Police gave an alarm by firing their revolvers and thus enabled others to escape.

Following conversations in London between Lord Irwin (Viceroy of India) and Captain Wedgwood Benn (Secretary of State for India) arising out of the action of Mr. Patel (President of the Indian Assembly) over the Public Safety Bill, the *Gazette* publishes a definition of the powers of Presidents of the Legislative Assembly.

It is laid down that a President shall have no power to prevent discussion of any motion relating to a bill made by a member in charge of the bill or refuse to put a question on any such motion unless such power is expressly conferred upon him or such motion or discussion or the putting of such question is expressly prohibited by any provision of the Government of India Act.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

POWERS PROSCRIBED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

Following conversations in London between Lord Irwin (Viceroy of India) and Captain Wedgwood Benn (Secretary of State for India) arising out of the action of Mr. Patel (President of the Indian Assembly) over the Public Safety Bill, the *Gazette* publishes a definition of the powers of Presidents of the Legislative Assembly.

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HAPPY and healthy—full of energy and romping fun—every father and mother delights in this evidence of glorious health.

During the growing years of childhood more nourishment is necessary than ordinary food contains. The children are growing—physically and mentally—and nourishment is essential for healthy growing.

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'OVALTINE'

for cheeks aglow with Health!

[A.L.B. 81]

Local Sport

LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

CRAIGENGOWER TAKE THE POINTS IN CLOSE GAME.

KOWLOON DOCK DEFEATED BY THE BOWLING G.C.

ELECTRICIANS CONQUER.

All the Clubs playing on their own grounds in the senior division of the lawn bowls League on Saturday were beaten by the visitors. In the lower division two home teams won and the other two lost. Kowloon Dock suffered an unexpected defeat at home from the Bowling Green, and the Electric team upset the plans of Craigengower juniors.

Craigengower made a further advance by taking the points at the Kowloon C.C. ground in a very close game. The successes of Kowloon Bowling Green and Club de Recreo moved them up close to the leaders. The defeat of the two Valley teams sent the Bowling Green to the top of the junior section by virtue of a better goal average than the Civil Service team. Craigengower are two points behind the two with a match in hand.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

DIVISION II.

Talkoo v. Civil Service.

Playing at home, Talkoo beat Civil Service by nine shots, 64-55.

T.R.C. v. C.S.C.C.

Craigengower (away) beat Kowloon C.C. by three shots (60-57).

Bowling Green (away) beat Kowloon Dock by five shots (52-47).

Talkoo (away) beat the Police by 20 shots (66-46).

Recreo (away) beat Civil Service by 19 shots (61-43).

DIVISION II.

Talkoo (home) beat Civil Service by nine shots (64-55).

Electric R.C. (away) beat Craigengower by 25 shots (57-42).

Bowling Green (home) beat Kowloon C.C. by 10 shots (70-60).

Yacht Club (away) beat Recreo by six shots (61-55).

DIVISION I.

Kowloon C.C. v. Craigengower.

Playing at home Kowloon C.C. lost to Craigengower by three shots, 57-60.

K.C.C. v. C.C.C.

Burford Hampton Tuck Hyde-Lay Silkstone (S.) 25 Gittins Petheram Over Gibson (S.) 14 Webb Purves Lammert (S.) 13

Noves Tuck Rumjahn Bradbury (S.) 13 Buchanan O'Brien Boer Bass (S.) 27 Brightman Coates Arculli Omar (S.) 20

Total 57 Total 60

Kowloon Dock v. Bowling Green.

Playing at home, Kowloon Dock lost to the Bowling Green by five shots, 47-52.

K.D.R.C. v. B.G.C.

Lindsay Cullen McKelvie Panchanan (S.) 20 Goodman Ramsay McLaggan Gray (S.) 10 Atkinson Greig Hedley Brown (S.) 17

Duncan Hogbin Farrell Russell (S.) 13 Rose Chittenden Nish Guy (S.) 23 Eccleshall Roylance Hall Gow (S.) 16

Total 47 Total 52

Police v. Talkoo.

Playing at home, the Police R.C. lost to Talkoo by 20 shots, 46-66.

P.R.C. v. T.R.C.

Gleadowing Post Hollands Moss (S.) 17 Fender Marks Field Mair (S.) 15 Nolan McLeod Hargreaves West (S.) 14

Russell Chayman Young Matthews (S.) 22 Chalmers Jas. Sloan Morrison Wetherpoon (S.) 25 Grimes Stalker Laing Ferguson (S.) 19

Total 49 Total 69

Civil Service v. Recreo.

Playing at home, Civil Service lost to Club de Recreo by 18 shots, 48-61.

C.S.C.C. v. Recreo.

Randle Deakin Hollidge Grammitt (S.) 15 Booker Alderman Maughan Brawn (S.) 11 Laing Gregory Taylor (S.) 17

C.F. Vas Marques C. Lopes A. Ribeiro (S.) 21 H. Alves L. Siqueira C. Silva R. F. Luz (S.) 23 E. Barros Gutierrez C. M. S. Alves Yvanovich (S.) 17

Total 43 Total 61

LAWN TENNIS.

HONG KONG C.C. BEAT INDIAN R.C.

A CLOSE MARGIN.

In the "B" Division of the Tennis League, on Saturday, the Hong Kong Cricket Club, on their own ground, defeated the Indian Recreation Club by the odd set.

H.K.C.C.—C. E. Holmes and J. Rodger, Dr. Montgomery and R. K. Valentine, C. C. Stark and H. R. Remington.

I.R.C.—S. A. R. Bux and A. R. Minu, S. S. Hussain and J. S. Akker, N. B. Kitchell and D. Mohamed.

At King's Park on Wednesday, the Nippon Club lost to the Indian R.C. in the same division.

LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the League, to date, are:

"A" Division.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Hong Kong C.C.	7	7	0	7
Chinese R.C.	7	6	1	6
Kowloon C.C.	7	5	2	5
M.B.K.	5	3	2	3
South China A.A.	5	1	4	1
Club de Recreo	5	1	4	1
Craigengower C.C.	5	1	4	1
Indian R.C.	6	1	5	1
University	6	0	6	0

"B" Division.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Chinese R.C.	8	8	0	8
Hong Kong C.C.	8	7	1	7
M.B.K.	8	6	2	6
R.E. & R.S.	10	6	4	6
Y.M.C.A.	8	4	4	4
Nippon	7	4	3	4
South China A.A.	8	3	5	3
University	8	3	5	3
Club de Recreo	7	2	5	2
Indian R.C.	10	2	8	2
Kowloon C.C.	10	1	9	1

"C" Division.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
South China A.A.	8	8	0	8
Chinese R.C.	8	7	1	7
Club de Recreo	8	6	2	6
Hong Kong C.C.	8	5	3	5
Civil Service C.C.	8	4	4	4
Indian R.C.	7	2	5	2
Craigengower C.C.	7	2	5	2
R.A.O.C.	7	1	6	1
R.E. & R.S.	7	0	7	0

DIVISION II.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Kowloon B.G.C.	13	9	0	4	18
Civil Service	13	9	0	4	18
Craigengower	12	8	0	4	16
Talkoo R.C.	11	7	0	4	14
Electric R.C.	12	6	0	6	12
Yacht Club	12	6	0	6	12
Club de Recreo	13	3	0	10	6
Kowloon C.C.	12	1	0	11	2

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

	For	Agst.	Up.	Dn.
Kowloon B.G.C.	833	703	133	0
Civil Service	835	708	127	0
Talkoo R.C.	677	597	80	0
Craigengower	703	683	20	0
Electric R.C.	704	719	0	15
Yacht Club	683	708	0	26
Club de Recreo	715	791	0	76
Kowloon C.C.	619	862	0	243

THE ARREARS LIST.

Dates for playing the postponed matches have been arranged by the Honorary Secretary of the Lawn Bowls Association as under:

DIVISION I.

August 31.
Talkoo R.C. v. Police.
Civil Service v. Kowloon C.C.
Recreo v. Bowling Green.
Kowloon Dock v. Craigengower.

September 7.
Talkoo R.C. v. Craigengower.
Bowling Green v. Kowloon Dock.
Recreo v. Civil Service.

September 14.

Kowloon C.C. v. Bowling Green.
Police v. Club de Recreo.

September 21.

Kowloon C.C. v. Talkoo.

DIVISION II.

August 31.
Craigengower v. Talkoo.
Kowloon C.C. v. Civil Service.
Bowling Green v. Electric R.C.
Yacht Club v. Club de Recreo.

September 7.

Electric R.C. v. Craigengower.

September 14.

Talkoo v. Kowloon C.C.

September 21.

Talkoo v. Yacht Club.

ZAFRA SLAMS FIRST HOMER OF THE SEASON.

SOUTH CHINA BEATS JAPANESE.

AMERICANS LOSE TO PHILLIES IN EXCITING GAME.

The baseball season opened on Saturday afternoon when Sir Shou-sun Chow pitched the first ball into the safe hands of Consul-General Roger C. Tredwell at the Navy Field, Caroline Hill.

Two league games were decided over the week-end. In the first one the S.C.A.A. beat the Japanese in a rather tame game and yesterday the Filipinos had the better of an argument with the Hong Kong Ball Club when they beat after an exciting game. Hundreds of ball fans turned out to watch the games and the grand stand was packed to the capacity on Saturday.

CATCHER BURRELL'S BAD LUCK.

CHINESE v. JAPANESE.

Playing before some hundreds of ball fans at Caroline Hill on Saturday, the South China ball team scored a runaway victory at the expense of the Japanese team, the final score being 9-1 in favour of the "Dragons."

The game was rather a tame affair and the very fact that the Japanese committed no less than seven errors in six innings is evidence that their holding was not up to their usual high standard. Their batting too was poor and as for their pitchers—three were tried in six frames—the less said the better. On the other hand the Chinese played a good all-round game. The Chang brothers formed a very "live" battery and though they committed four errors, their fielding was, taking everything into consideration, very good.

Japanese Bat First.

South China won the toss and elected to take the field first. Honda was first man up for the Japanese. Nothing very thrilling happened and the Nipponites retired without scoring. The Chinese team started in a sensational fashion—their first visit to bat realising three runs. From then the game was a tame affair till the fourth frame when the "Dragons" scored another trio, bringing their total to seven—having registered a single in the second.

Japanese Scores.

Things looked bad for the men from the Land of the Rising Sun for after only four innings they were already seven in arrears. However in their fifth they pulled themselves together and Kusano who got to first on a "walking ticket" opened their account, getting home on an error. This was not all. Soejima and Sakaguchi added one each making the score sheet show 7-3 in favour of the Chinese. When the Chinese were blanked at their fifth "go," it looked good for the Nipponites and in the sixth canto they made a desperate but unsuccessful effort to pull the game round, as they could only add a solitary run to their total.

Chinese Going Strong.

Not satisfied with their already comfortable lead, the Chinese added yet another two to their score bringing it to nine, and when they blanked the Nippon boys out in the fatal seventh, the supporters of the "Dragons" let themselves go with joy, and their cheers were loud and long.

Comments.

On the whole the game was disappointing as the general opinion before it started was that it would be a very close affair with the Japanese just a shade better. The Chinese have won in spite of all that had been said about their lack of a good pitcher and they deserve full marks. They will now work all the harder in their effort to recapture the shield from the Filipinos. Matty Chang played a good game behind the batter and gave "brother Ed" all the support he required. For the losing side only Hachiuma, and perhaps Honda, made anything like a show.

The Line-ups.

	Chinese.	Japanese.
E. Chang	p.	Koga
M. Chang	1b.	Soejima
Fung	2b.	Murata
Lee	s.s.	Hachiuma
Chin	3b.	Sakaguchi
Shim	r.f.	Akiyama
Choy	c.f.	Morizono
Chu	i.f.	Taniguchi

The Scores.

	Chinese.	Japanese.
Runs	9	1
Hits	12	3
Errors	7	0

Ball Club Scores Trio.

"Johnny" Alvares blanked out the Ball Club in the third innings, but Russakoff returned the compliment when the Phillies had their fourth time at bat. Then the Ball Club settled down to score a trio. Harris was at bat and singled out to right field and by the time Bowker was up the bases were full. Bowker was out through an infield fly but through an error Harris got home. Another error immediately saw Owen-Hughes and Lammert crossing the rubber to give the Ball Club a 3-3 lead.

Last Innings: Score Even.

The Phillies reduced the lead against them to 6-4 after the fifth canto and at the end of the sixth the score was 8-3. Little wonder then that the rooters for the Phillies almost went mad with excitement when they added three valuable runs in the final stanza and the Club fellows started on the last frame three runs in arrears. However, they could not score more than one—Burrell—and were defeated by two runs after a very lively and exciting game.

Comments.

The game was close and exciting and it was perhaps due to Zafra's pitching—he relieved Alvares in the fourth frame—that the Filipinos won. The Ball Club crowd were unlucky in that Burrell was hurt in the second and although Proulx did quite well behind the plate he was also catching at a handicap as his "catching paw" was broken not long ago and is hardly right yet. Russakoff pitched well at times but he apparently lacked practice. The batting on both sides was consistently good.

(Continued on next Column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOOTBALL STAND RECEIPTS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—In your issue of this morning, re stands at the H.K.F.C. ground, your article credits me with saying that "last season the Association benefited by some \$10,000." This is incorrect. What I actually said was that the stand has "enriched the Association by well over \$10,000." No mention was made of last season, or any season. I shall be glad if you will correct this in your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

C. A. GRIMES.

Hong Kong, August 25.

[We regret the slip to which our correspondent calls attention.—Ed.]

The Line-ups.

	Phillies.	Ball Club.
J. Alvares	p.	Russakoff
Zafra	c.	Burrell
T. Leonard	1b.	Howard
Cruz	2b.	Harris
Bautista	s.s.	Bowker
D. Leonard	3b.	Proulx
A. Alvares	r.f.	Lammert
Figueredo	c.f.	Owen-Hughes
Rull	i.f.	Skinner

The Scores.

	Phillies.	Ball Club.
Runs	12	3
Hits	12	3
Errors	7	0

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SECOND SWIMMING GALA.

CLOSE FINISH IN OPEN EVENTS.

WINNERS DISQUALIFIED IN TWO RACES.

[By "WATERMAN"]

The second night fête of the Victoria Recreation Club was a great success, not so much from the "gate" point of view (although I think that that must have been highly satisfactory) but from the standard of the sport provided and the keenness displayed by those taking part.

The outstanding event on Saturday night was the open team race of six a side, for which four clubs entered, namely, the Chinese Swimming Union, the Kowloon Swimming Club, the Club de Recreio and the V.R.C.

The Chinese, I think, started favourites as they had mustered a full team. The V.R.C. were without Johnstone whom they missed badly; so that from the start the home team had a good deal of leeway to make up. The Chinese led during the first four lengths, closely followed by Kowloon and Club de Recreio. The Chinese were deafening when Kowloon's third man wrestled the lead from the Chinese, only to lose it again to Recreio's representative. By this time, the supporters of the respective teams were hoarse with shouting. When the fourth man took the water, Recreio was leading by seven yards from Kowloon and Chinese, who were neck to neck, and the V.R.C. was another three yards behind. The position was unchanged when the fifth man took the water, but Lawrence who was swimming for the V.R.C. passed both Chinese and Kowloon and finish up five yards behind the leaders. Noronha was last man for the Club de Recreio and Gittens last man for the V.R.C. There was a gap of five yards between them, and Gittens slowly but surely crept up to Noronha. The V.R.C. supporters who were silent up to this moment, began to cheer Gittens who finished within a few inches of Noronha. Club de Recreio was given a great ovation when the result was announced. Chinese Swimming Union was third two yards behind V.R.C. and Kowloon was another yard behind.

An R.G.A. Victory.

The team race open to the Services resulted in an easy victory for R.G.A., though at one time I thought the Borderers who held a comfortable lead, were going to do the trick. If the K.O.S.B. had placed their swimmers in a different order, the result might have been a closer race. Several weak swimmers were placed together.

The Fifty Yards free style (open) provided an excellent race. There were three heats in all. Gittens met Leung Siu Man in the first heat, and an error of judgment nearly cost him the race, as he took an extra stroke, when within six inches of the finishing wall. The result of this heat was given as a dead heat between these two swimmers. Bliss and Tan Chan King made a fight of it in the second heat, but the former swam "all over the bath" and lost, although from his performance, I think he could have beaten Tan Chan King. Lawrence won the third heat from Amey in convincing fashion. The winners met in the final which went to S. V. Gittens. Lawrence was "a touch" behind and Leung Siu Man was another "touch" behind. Tan Chan King was outclassed and in the course of the race he bumped into his colleague, although this did not affect Leung in the least. With the competitors finishing so close to each other, the excitement and noise can be better imagined than described.

Wong Kwong Tin's Bad Luck.

Wong Kwong Tin, who, in my mind, is the best exponent of the breast stroke in Hong Kong was disqualified for beating the starter in the 50 yards Breast Stroke Championship. He won his heat easily. The winners of the three different heats and the fastest loser met in the final, and oddly enough, the fastest loser won comfortably by a yard and a half. Lo Chi Hing, who won this event, swam beautifully, but would have been no match for Wong Kwong Tin had the latter not been disqualified.

In the fifty yards back stroke Wong Kwong Tin finished six yards ahead of the second man, only to have the disappointment of being disqualified for turning "on one hand." The race went to Leung Siu Man who was a touch ahead of Roza Pereira.

(Continued on next column).

HOME FOOTBALL.

THIRD ROUND IN SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

RANGERS' NARROW WIN.

Starting the season with two victories, both Cowdenbeath and Celtic failed at home in their third effort on Saturday in the Scottish League. The Rangers remain unbeaten and they got through by the only goal scored against St. Johnstone. Full results as cable by Reuter and League table follow:—

Celtic	3	Aberdeen	4
Cowdenbeath	0	Hearts	1
Dundee U.	3	Morton	1
Falkirk	1	Queen's Park	2
Hibernians	1	Hamilton	2
Kilmarnock	2	Clyde	1
Motherwell	3	Dundee	0
Partick	4	Airdrie	0
St. Johnstone	0	Rangers	1
St. Mirren	3	Ayr	0

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Division I.	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Rangers	3	3	0	0	6	0	6
Kilmarnock	3	2	1	0	6	2	5
St. Mirren	3	2	1	0	6	2	5
Partick	3	2	0	1	8	4	4
Cowdenbeath	3	2	0	1	4	2	4
Celtic	3	2	0	1	7	6	4
Hamilton	3	2	0	1	7	6	4
Motherwell	3	1	1	1	5	4	3
Falkirk	3	1	1	1	4	4	3
Queen's Park	3	1	1	1	4	4	3
Aberdeen	3	1	1	1	8	3	3
Dundee U.	3	1	1	1	2	6	3
Dundee	3	1	1	1	2	6	3
Airdrie	3	1	0	2	6	8	2
Hibernians	3	1	0	2	4	6	2
Ayr	3	1	0	2	5	9	2
Clyde	3	0	1	2	5	7	1
Morton	3	0	0	3	2	7	0
St. Johnstone	3	0	0	3	3	9	0

HOME CRICKET.

NOTTS AND YORKSHIRE COMPETE.

Results of games completed on Friday were:—

Notts defeated Gloucestershire by an innings and 27 runs.

Hampshire conceded 1st innings' points to Yorkshire.

Sussex led Lancashire on the 1st innings.

Kent lost to Middlesex by 241 runs.

Essex lost to Derbyshire by eight wickets.

Glamorgan lost to Surrey by an innings and 56 runs.

Northamptonshire led Somersetshire on the 1st innings.

Warwickshire led Worcestershire on the 1st innings.

M.C.C. drew with Wales.

Positions of Counties.

Games No. of Played. Points.

(1) Notts 25 144

(2) Yorkshire 25 137

(3) Lancashire 25 132

(4) Sussex 25 122

(5) Gloucester 25 129

In the water polo, the Chinese and the Services made a good fight of it and the former won by three goals to two.

The High Diving competition drew many entrants and E. de Roza won the event from L. Roza Pereira.

The fifty yards race open to boys went to a Chinese competitor who was handsomely handicapped. The race open to ladies also went to two young Chinese ladies, who had been given good handicaps.

After the sports and the prize distribution there was dancing till the "wee small hours." There was a record attendance.

The Results.

The results are as follows:—

100 yards Handicap (Members).—1, B. Gosano; 2, C. Figueiredo. Time: 72secs.

50 yards Back Strokes (Open to the Colony).—1, Leung Siu Man; 2, L. Roza Pereira. Won by a touch. Time: 33.3-5.

50 yards Handicap (Boys).—1, Master Lau; 2, E. de Roza.

50 yards Free Style (Open to the Colony).—1, S. V. Gittens; 2, W. Lawrence. Won by a touch. Time: 28.4-5.

50 yards Handicap (Ladies).—1, Miss Chan Yik Fai; 2, Miss Lau Kwai Chun.

50 yards Back Stroke (Open to the Colony).—1, Leung Siu Man; 2, L. Roza Pereira. Won by a touch. Time: 33.3-5secs.

Diving (Open to the Colony).—1, E. de Roza; 2, L. Roza Pereira.

Team Race (Open to H.M. Naval and Military Forces).—1, R.G.A.; 2, K.O.S.B.

Team Race (Open to the Colony).—1, Club de Recreio; 2, V.R.C.

Water Polo.—Chinese Swimming Union 3; Combined Army and Navy 2.

Water Polo.—Chinese Swimming Union 3; Combined Army and Navy 2.

Water Polo.—Chinese Swimming Union 3; Combined Army and Navy 2.

Water Polo.—Chinese Swimming Union 3; Combined Army and Navy 2.

Water Polo.—Chinese Swimming Union 3; Combined Army and Navy 2.

Water Polo.—Chinese Swimming Union 3; Combined Army and Navy 2.

Water Polo.—Chinese Swimming Union 3; Combined Army and Navy 2.

Water Polo.—Chinese Swimming Union 3; Combined Army and Navy 2.

NEW ROAD NAMES.

ENGLISH COUNTIES RECALLED.

WATERLOO ROAD.—Street, on the east side of Kowloon Tong Development Scheme, commencing at Prince Edward Road, being a continuation of Waterloo Road in a northerly direction and terminating at its junction with Cornwall Street.

BORDER STREET.—Street, on the south side of Kowloon Tong Development Scheme on the old Kowloon Boundary, being a continuation of Boundary Street in a westerly direction commencing at Waterloo Road and terminating at the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

CORNWALL STREET.—Street, on the north side of Kowloon Tong Development Scheme commencing at Waterloo Road and running in a westerly direction, terminating at the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

SUFFOLK ROAD.—Street, commencing at Waterloo Road and running in a westerly direction, terminating at the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

KENT ROAD.—Street, commencing at Suffolk Road and running first in a north-easterly direction and then in a north-westerly direction, terminating at its junction with Cornwall Street.

SOMERSET ROAD.—Street, commencing at Kent Road and running in an easterly direction, terminating at its junction with Waterloo Road.

DEVON ROAD.—Street, commencing at Somerset Road and running in a north-westerly direction, terminating at its junction with Cornwall Street.

DORSET CRESCENT.—Street, commencing at Waterloo Road and running first in a westerly direction, afterwards dividing to form gardens, one part continuing in a westerly direction, the other curving in a north-westerly direction, both terminating at their junctions with Devon Road.

NORFOLK ROAD.—Street, commencing at Waterloo Road and running in a westerly direction, terminating at the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

YORK ROAD.—Street, commencing at Waterloo Road and running in a westerly direction, terminating at the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

RUTLAND QUADRANT.—Street, commencing at Waterloo Road and running first in a westerly direction then curving northward, terminating at its junction with York Road.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.—Street, commencing at Boundary Street and running first in a north-easterly direction and afterwards in a northerly direction, terminating at its junction with Rutland Quadrant.

SURREY LANE.—Street, commencing at Cumberland Road and running in a westerly direction and terminating at the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

LINCOLN ROAD.—Street, commencing at Waterloo Road and running in a westerly direction, terminating at its junction with Cumberland Road.

ESSEX CRESCENT.—Street, in two parts, one part commencing at Waterloo Road and running first in a westerly direction then curving southward, terminating at its junction with Cumberland Road, the other part also commencing at Waterloo Road and running first in a westerly direction afterwards dividing to form gardens, one-half continuing in a westerly direction, the other curving northwards, both these parts terminating at their junctions with Cumberland Road.

STAFFORD ROAD.—Street, commencing at Essex Crescent and running in a northerly direction, terminating at its junction with Rutland Quadrant.

AMERICAN TENNIS FINAL.

AN INTERNATIONAL DUEL.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

FOREST HILL, August 23. The semi-finals of the U.S. women's lawn tennis singles championship have been decided and one of the members of Britain's team for the Wightman Cup won through to the final.

This was Mrs. M. Watson, the only British woman to succeed in the fourth round. She met, in the semi-final to-day, the American girl, Miss Helen Jacobs (who was runner-up to Miss Helen Wills at Wimbledon this year).

Mrs. Watson won the first set 6-1, but lost the second at 3-6. She then clinched matters by taking the third set 6-4.

In the other semi-final, Miss Helen Wills (the champion) crushed Mrs. Mallory, the American "retiree," who defeated Miss Betty Nuthall of Britain. Mrs. Mallory failed to get a game.

Miss Wills Wins.

In the final Miss Helen Wills beat Mrs. Watson 6-4, 6-2.

In the doubles final Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Mitchell beat Mrs. Covell and Mrs. Shepherd Barron 2-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Money and Markets

GERMAN TRADE IN CHINA.

STEADY EXPANSION.

["D.P." Special Service.]

Berlin, July 20. Despite the political and military difficulties through which China has been passing, there has been an interruption in the steady growth of commerce between Germany and the Far Eastern republic. Statistics just published here show that both exports to and imports from China were much larger in 1928 than they were the year before. So far during the present year the rate of increase has apparently been maintained.

The value of imports from China, which was \$65,000,000 Marks in 1927, climbed to \$80,000,000 Marks last year, while the value of exports to China went up from \$17,000,000 Marks to 170,000,000 Marks during the same period. German shippers are encouraged by these figures, but on the whole satisfaction is far from complete, because of Germany's seeming inability to narrow the very considerable unfavourable balance in its China trade. The balance against Germany amounted to 144,000,000 Marks in 1927 and this increased to 160,000,000 Marks last year.

During 1928 this country bought from China about 45,000,000 Marks worth of food and similar products, included in which was tea to the value of 3,500,000 Marks, eggs to the value of 2,800,000 Marks, and ten million Marks worth of fats and vegetable oils. Other imports included oil products, 207,000,000 Marks; feathers and bristles, 13,000,000; hides and skins, 17,000,000; intestines, 8,000,000.

Approximately 150,000,000 Marks of the total German exports to China in 1928 consisted of many factured products, of which 30,000,000 Marks represented dyes, varnish and lacquer, and 16,000,000 Marks paid for other chemical and pharmaceutical products. Iron and steel products, including pipes, barrels, tools and agricultural implements, to the value of 29,000,000 Marks were sold to Chinese customers, while other exports included yarns and thread worth 9,000,000 Marks and textiles worth 17,000,000 Marks.

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24.

Banks.

H.K. Banks \$1,235 \$1,235
Do. (London) \$1,235 \$1,235
Chartered Bank \$1,235 \$1,235
Metcalf & Co. \$1,235 \$1,235
Do. "C" \$1,235 \$1,235
Bank of East Asia \$1,235 \$1,235

Insurance.

Canton Ins. \$1,235 \$1,235
Underwriters \$1,235 \$1,235
North China \$1,235 \$1,235
Union Ins. \$1,235 \$1,235
Yangtze Ins. \$1,235 \$1,235
Shanghai Fire \$1,235 \$1,235
H.K. Fire \$1,235 \$1,235

Shipping.

Douglases \$1,235 \$1,235
Steamboats \$1,235 \$1,235
Indos (pref.) \$1,235 \$1,235
Do. (def.) \$1,235 \$1,235
Shanghai Fire \$1,235 \$1,235
Water-boat \$1,235 \$1,235

Mining.

Banquets \$1,235 \$1,235
Kallans \$1,235 \$1,235
Langkats (comb.) \$1,235 \$1,235
Do. (single) \$1,235 \$1,235
Explorations \$1,235 \$1,235
Shanghai Loans \$1,235 \$1,235
Ranch \$1,235 \$1,235
Tromb Mines \$1,235 \$1,235

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.

H.K. & K. Wharves \$1,235 \$1,235
Provident \$1,235 \$1,235
H.K. Docks \$1,235 \$1,235
Shanghai Docks \$1,235 \$1,235
New Engineering \$1,235 \$1,235
Hongkows \$1,235 \$1,235

Cotton Mills.

Ewos \$1,235 \$1,235
Shah's (old) \$1,235 \$1,235
Do. (new) \$1,235 \$1,235
Zong Sing \$1,235 \$1,235

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.

H.K. & S. Hotels \$1,235 \$1,235
H.K. Lands \$1,235 \$1,235
Shanghai Lands \$1,235 \$1,235
H.K. Hotels \$1,235 \$1,235
Humphreys \$1,235 \$1,235
Chinese Estates \$1,235 \$1,235

Public Utilities.

Tramways \$1,235 \$1,235
Peak Tram (old) \$1,235 \$1,235
Do. (new) \$1,235 \$1,235
Star Ferry \$1,235 \$1,235
O. Lights (old) \$1,235 \$1,235
Do. (new) \$1,235 \$1,235
H.K. Electric \$1,235 \$1,235
Macao do \$1,235 \$1,235
Sundakan Lights \$1,235 \$1,235
Telephones \$1,235 \$1,235
China Buses \$1,235 \$1,235
Tramways \$1,235 \$1,235
Do. (pref.) \$1,235 \$1,235

Industrials.

Canton Ice \$1,235 \$1,235
Cements (comb.) \$1,235 \$1,235
Do. (old) \$1,235 \$1,235
Do. (new) \$1,235 \$1,235
Ropes \$1,235 \$1,235
China Sugars \$1,235 \$1,235
Malayan Sugars \$1,235 \$1,235
United Asbestos \$1,235 \$1,235

Miscellaneous.

Dairy Farms \$1,235 \$1,235
Der Wines \$1,235 \$1,235
Amisements \$1,235 \$1,235
Constructions \$1,235 \$1,235
Lane Crawford \$1,235 \$1,235
Mackintoshes \$1,235 \$1,235
Nanyang Tobacco \$1,235 \$1,235
Sinceres (old) \$1,235 \$1,235
Do. (new) \$1,235 \$1,235
Wm. Powell \$1,235 \$1,235
B. Ind. G. Bonds \$1,235 \$1,235
H.K. Govt. Loan \$1,235 \$1,235

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

Firewood prices have fallen owing to large arrivals. The current price varies from sixty to eighty catties to the dollar.

Some 330 bales of raw silk were sold during the week-end the prices being:—No. 14/16, H.K.\$963; No. 13/15 Common, H.K.\$933; No. 13/15 Best I., H.K.\$960.

The Hong Kong flour market has improved owing to the big demand by Japanese merchants. Consumption at Canton and in the country districts is still disappointing.

Japanese toys which used to be in big demand have found a very dull market this year. Large quantities of toys are now manufactured locally, and are cheaper than the Japanese articles.

The Cotton yarn market is still dull, but prices remain steady because of shortage of stocks. According to a Shanghai telegram, stocks are very short there and prices have risen by about half a catty.

The bean market has been active and prices have risen. Latest quotations are:—soy bean \$10.50 per picul, white bean \$10.60, black bean \$8.55, small green bean \$11.20, scarlet bean \$10.90, and common green bean \$8.10.

Vermicelli, large quantities of which are eaten in China has been in brisk demand. Over 10,000 bags have been recently imported from the northern ports and Hong Kong. The current prices varies from H.K.\$14.50 to H.K.\$25.50 per picul.

Weaving is one of the most important industries in Fatsan, over 10,000 workers being employed. The industry was badly affected by the large arrivals of Japanese piece goods after the anti-Japan Boycott was ended. But recently there has been a revival, and many orders have been received from the West River district and from Chinese merchants in Malaya.

COTTON TARIFF.

INQUIRY INTO BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

Simla.—Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, who has arrived in Calcutta has already carried out the assurance he gave to the Assembly to examine the depression in the cotton mill industry of Bombay. His conclusions are set forth in the following official communication:—

"The Government of India have decided to appoint Mr. Hardy, I.C.S., Collector of Customs, Calcutta, to examine the possibility of substituting a system of specific duties for the existing system of ad valorem assessment of cotton piecegoods."

"They have also decided, in order to give effect to the promise made by His Excellency Lord Irwin when he received a deputation from the Bombay Millowners' Association at Poona that their representation would be considered, that Mr. Hardy should simultaneously ascertain and report what changes have taken place, since the Tariff Board reported, in the volume, of imports, classes of goods imported, and the extent and severity of external competition with the products of the Indian mills."

"Those interested in either branch of the inquiry should communicate with Mr. Hardy direct. Such communications may be addressed to the Cotton Tariff Officer, Customs House, Calcutta."

YOUTH FINDS FRIENDS.

STRUGGLE TO LIVE AFTER HIS MOTHER'S DEATH.

A youth's courage in the face of misfortune was revealed at Marylebone Police Court when John William Searle, aged sixteen, of Middlebrough, was accused of wandering in Hampstead-road without having visible means of subsistence.

A policeman said that Searle spent his last penny in going to London in the hope of finding work. His father disappeared three years ago while his mother was ill, and shortly afterwards his mother died. Searle, who was alone in the world, had supported himself since then.

Mr. Cancellor, the magistrate: What sort of work do you want?

Searle: I will take any sort.

Mr. Cancellor: You are much to be pitied. I shall place you on probation for six months, and you will be sent to a home where you will be looked after.

ATTACK ON TAIHU PIRATES.

BY LAND AND WATER.

FIERCE RESISTANCE
OFFERED.

The Chinese press gives a long account of an expedition sent out from Soochow to clean up a band of pirates who infest the Taihu near Tschshan. A combined land and river force set out to attack the pirate lair and, after a skirmish captured two of their boats. The band then retreated towards the west.

The flotilla followed them up, escorted by a gunboat. They espied the pirate fleet and, with the gunboat covering their attack, moved forward. They were met by a hot fusillade and, after firing three shots, the gunboat came to a stop. On inquiring the reason the officer in charge found that there was no more ammunition nor motor spirit for the engine.

The pirates went ashore and were followed by the troops. But the ground was hilly and the pirates were on high ground, concealed by bushes, from which vantage they poured a hot fire on the invaders. These were forced to retreat and telegraphed for another gunboat.

This arrived the next day and the attack was renewed but it was found that the ammunition did not fit the gun and after a trial the gun burst.

Troops Forced Back.

The fire from the pirates was like hail and the troops were again forced to retire. Learning that some of the pirates were on an island in the lake the flotilla attacked them there and continued the bombardment for a whole day and night.

The next morning they rushed the island to find that the rascals had escaped. The soldiers commanded a cargo boat and crossed the lake in pursuit. The wind was very fierce and the waves dangerous. The captain of the boat stumbled and fell overboard.

Luckily, the mast snapped at that moment and, though in falling it hit the captain on the head he had something to cling to and was hauled on board. They were now joined by a number of gunboats from the Chekiang side of the lake and returned to attack the pirates in their den.

But a letter was received saying that the pirates, in revenge for this attack, meant to descend on the prosperous market of Tungsan and wipe it out.

The flotilla was therefore directed towards that place and its presence evidently scared the pirates away so a guard was left in charge and the expedition returned to Soochow.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PEACE VIEWS.

GETTING NEARER TO THE
IDEAL.

For nearly 30 years Mr. Lloyd George has presided at the annual flower service of the Welsh Baptist Sunday School, Eastcastle Street, Oxford Circus, London. On a recent occasion, "The Relation of Religion to Life" was the subject of an address by the school superintendent (Mr. J. G. Daniell), and Mr. Lloyd George took this for his text.

It was ideals, not dogmas, he said that mattered. That was why he was glad they were beginning fearlessly to examine the question whether Christianity had not been overlaid with forms and ceremonies and doctrines of every kind so that they could not see the Lord Christ and His teachings.

He was not sure whether they could regard the Great War as a complete proof of lapse from Christianity in which indicated that Christianity was making its impression.

"Encouraging."

Even in the moments of savagery there were scenes in it of mercy, tenderness, and kindness which would have been impossible 2,000 years ago.

Even the savagery of war had been humanized to a certain extent, but until war had been completely eliminated, he continued, it would be idle to say that the Christian faith was dominant in Western civilization.

But one of the things which was most encouraging of the Churches was the fact that they had now got a real movement to outlaw war; not merely to put it out of sight, but to suppress it.

The United States, moved largely by the Churches, was bent upon pursuing a policy of peace on earth. It was the intervention of the Churches, beginning very largely with the womenfolk of America, who had helped to guide and direct statesmen into that channel.

RURAL HOSPITALITY IN CANADA.

"OUR FRIEND THE
STRANGER."

[By RALPH A. COOPER.]

City people may be too occupied to bother about entertaining casual friends, but in the country, folks gladly extend sincere and welcoming hospitality which is lighted if the visits paid be not long and frequent.

When people in the country say "come and see me" sometime, they mean it, and if you do not go prepared to stay for a meal at least, if not for a day or a week, you will be thought guilty of the unpardonable sin in Canada, of being "stuck up."

A kindly old lady, old in years but not in spirit, who toiled from sunrise till midnight with poultry, stock gardening, and the thousand and one cares of the house and garden, yet who was never too busy or too tired to welcome me as often as I cared to take the two and a half mile walk to her house, I remember well. If she knew beforehand that I was coming, she saw to it that there was a batch of delicious cream puffs, and felt offended if I ate less than a dozen.

One evening we drove over to buy seed from a young Bohemian bachelor, and his first question when we drove in the yard (which looked as though it had been swept and dusted every day) was: "Did you have supper?" When we replied in the negative, he ushered us into his whitewashed two-by-four log shack, immaculately scrubbed, and served to our satisfaction and gratified palate, snowy home-made bread, home-churned butter, tea, and wild strawberries which he had picked and preserved. Ambrosia for the gods!

In the same spirit, if not quite so much appreciated, was the hospitality of the old French half-breed widower at whose one-roomed shack we once paid a brief visit. He insisted on our eating, but though it was long past supper time, we tried to excuse ourselves having noticed the swarms of flies and the very doubtful aspect of the surroundings. But his manner was princely, and we could not hurt his feelings, so we made the best of it. Boiled eggs we had, and tea—these I managed, but when I was in the kitchen of hitting into some dark looking bread, he remarked proudly: "I make dis bread myself!" my appetite suddenly failed, and I secretly slipped the bread into my pocket to be cast upon the waters when passing a convenient slough on the homeward drive. This same jolly old chap, when he was away from home, used always to leave his door unlocked and food on his table so that any weary traveller might stop and refresh himself.

I could recount dozens more instances of such hospitality. It was shown me not only by people I had met. Many times I was taken by acquaintances to visit people who had possibly never even heard of me—a meal here—a night there—and at times I felt very reluctant to force myself upon busy farm households. But everywhere I went I was accepted in that cordial yet matter-of-fact way which made me feel at home at once. And always there were invitations to come again. "Come up for a week end and we will make a dance!" "Come and spend a week or two of your holidays with us," and so on.

It was always the policy in my home in Canada to put up any stranger who might be passing the ranch around meal times. A hearty shout, a "Come right in!" off with the horse's harness, a feed for the trusty steed, and always an extra plate for the passing stranger. It was so usual that we thought nothing of it. Many and varied are the types we thus entertained—old, grizzled settlers, scapgoat sons of titled Englishmen, canny Scots, humorous Irishmen, old salts and old swaddlers, and we always enjoyed their company, and the varied aspects of life that were presented to us. After the meal was finished, out we would go to help "hitch up." A cheery "Goodbye," and away goes our friend the stranger.

Such is the hospitality of Canada. One sees it even in the cities, the welcome "Going down town" from a passing motorist, and the "Hop in, I'm going your way!" to complete strangers, is typical of that spirit which permeates the entire land. May it never pass away!

Clerk at Acton to woman applicant for an assault summons: Where do you see, she struck you? Woman: On my doorstep.

Man at Shoreditch County Court: It is not my debt. I am the guarantor. Judge Cluer: That is the only person who pays! You should observe the advice of Solomon.

ITALY'S UNKNOWN MYSTERY MAN.

UNIDENTIFIED FOR THREE
YEARS.

ELECTRIC MACHINE USED
FOR IDENTITY TESTS.

The famous case of the "unknown man of Collegno," that has filled columns of the Italian press for over three years, is not yet decided. Found one night upon the streets of Turin, the unknown man was put into the asylum of Collegno where identification could not be established. Was he Signor Bruneri, a workman, or Dr. Canella, a cultured professor?

Both families claimed him, and for a moment last year when the unknown man was in the custody of a lawyer he slipped away to live with Signora Canella, who subsequently had a child the identity of which cannot be established till the identity of the father is legally settled.

Before the Tribunal.

The case has again been brought before the tribunal at Turin, where the well-known Professor for Physiology at Rome University, Professor Caligaris, has now made some astounding statements regarding the unknown man of Collegno. Professor Caligaris spent twenty-five hours with Signor Bruneri or Canella (whichever he proves to be) and by "tickling the axle nerve" of his thumb with an electric current, claims to have succeeded in proving beyond doubt that the man is Dr. Canella.

The method employed, says Professor Caligaris, was invented by himself, and he knew it would work. He said that the unknown man recalled fragments of his military life during the Italian offensive against Bulgaria in the Great War, and also of the fact of his having written a comedy which was given in Turin and corresponds with Dr. Canella's life.

If remains to be seen how much validity will be attached by the tribunal to this curious statement. Not only is Signora Canella very anxious to have the parent of her child restored, but if he is declared to be Signor Bruneri all of Dr. Canella's considerable wealth will go to a convent. Similar financial interests are involved in the Bruneri claim.

ADVOCATES IN INDIA.

RIGHT TO APPEAR IN HIGH
COURTS.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Advocate of the Bombay High Court, appeared last week before a Division Bench of the Punjab High Court to argue the appeal of the accused in a murder case. This incident has an interesting history. Some eight or nine years ago the High Court of Judicature at Lahore offered to permit to appear in the Punjab the Advocates of those High Courts which would allow the Advocates of the Punjab High Court to appear in their courts.

Several High Courts in India accepted these "reciprocity arrangements," but the High Court of Bombay declined to accept them. The Punjab High Court decided accordingly that, since the Bombay High Court had decided not to let the Advocates of the Punjab High Court appear in Bombay, Advocates of the Bombay High Court could not be allowed to appear in the Punjab.

Special Permission.

Last month, when Mr. Jinnah applied for permission to appear at Lahore to argue the appeal of Ilm Din, who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Lahore of the murder of Raipal, the publisher of the book entitled *Ranjana Rasal*, and sentenced to death. The Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court decided, as a special case, to grant the application of Mr. Jinnah, particularly as His Lordship was anxious that the appeal, to argue which Mr. Jinnah had been engaged on a heavy fee, should be argued in the best and most efficient manner and fully satisfactory to the accused and, his relations.

It was added, of course, that this decision of His Lordship would not be taken as a precedent, because it was not in accordance with the orders passed by the Judge some years ago.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Jinnah waited on the Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court to thank him and his colleagues for the favour shown him. He, at the same time stated that he intended to move the High Court at Bombay to reconsider its previous action in the matter of "reciprocity arrangements" between the two High Courts.

DISTRESS ROUND WENCHOW.

THREE TYPHOONS AND THE
PLAIN FLOODED.

WENCHOW, Che, Aug. 15. The almost total failure of the early rice crop is causing already deep distress in many parts of the prefecture. It has been an inordinately wet summer even for Wenchow and blight and want of sun so seriously affected the early rice crop that prices went up with a leap. In a very short time the price went up from 11 pints to the \$1 to 3 pints and the price is still going up.

We have experienced three typhoons already and while the wind has seldom reached gale force the rain has been excessive. During the last one the rain came down almost continuously from August 7 to 14 and the plain on which the city is situated became one great lake with houses and embankments appearing above the surface. All the canals in the city overflowed and many of the streets were inundated. It was impossible to go through any of the gates of the city without wading through deep water. It will be many days before the plain can assume its ordinary appearance even if we have fine sunny weather.

In some of the country districts the poor people have been reduced to such straits on account of the rice failure that raids have been made on the richer people's houses to get the necessary food on which to live.

The second rice crop is in great danger of failure also unless the weather greatly improves. A month's sunshine is necessary to redeem the crop from failure.—N.C. Daily News.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON
350 METRES.

1.45 p.m.—Weather report.

3.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music (records supplied by The Sinoophone Co., Ltd.).

7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report.

8 p.m.—Evening programme, (Victor and H.M.V. records supplied by Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.).

"Trovatore—Anvil Chorus" (Verdi) and "Forge in the Forest," Arthur Pryor's Band. "Ballet Musette" (Gluck) and "Ballet Des Sylphes," Victor Concert Orchestra.

"Pirate Song" and "Captain Stratton's Fancy," Baritone, Reinold Werrenrath.

"The Vagabond King" (Vocal Gems) and "Lady Luck" (Vocal Gems), H.M.V. Light Opera Company.

"I've Always Wanted To Call You My Sweetheart" and "If I Didn't Miss You," Gracie Fields.

"Trio in G major" (Haydn), Alfred Cortot-Jacques Thibaud-Pablo Casals.

"The World Is Waiting For The Sunrise" and "Rose In The Bud," Baritone, Reinold Werrenrath.

"Reducing" (Trials Of Topsy), (Herbert), and "Kate In The Call Box," Talking by Angela Baddeley.

"Turandot" (Puccini), Selection, The Royal Opera Orchestra, Covent Garden.

"The Stocking," Humorous Talking by John Henry and "Blossom."

"Trio in G major" (Haydn), Alfred Cortot-Jacques Thibaud-Pablo Casals.

"Reverie" (Schumann) and "Evening Song," Victor String Ensemble.

"Bells Of Hawaii" and "Voom Voom," Four Aristocrats.

"In A Clock-Store" (Orth) and "A Hunt In The Black Forest," Victor Concert Orchestra.

"Wind Amongst The Trees," Flute Solo, Clement Barone.

"At The Brook," Cello and Harp, Venetian Trio.

"Why Is The Bacon So Tough?" and "Shiverin'" Comedian Leonard Henry.

"Ah! Sweet Mystery Of Life" and "Chloe" (Song of the Swamp), Paul Whiteman and His Concert Orchestra.

"Mighty Lak A Rose" (Nevin) and "Al Freco" (Herbert), Kylophone Solo, Sam Herman.

"When The Sergeant-Major's On Parade" and "The Boys Of The Old Brigade," Bass-Baritone, Peté Dawson.

"Humoresque" (Dvorak) and "Polish Dance," Piano Solo, Hans Barth.

"Popular Songs Of Yesterday," Medley Waltz, The Troubadours.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived by the A.M.L. s.s. President Madison—For Hong Kong: Mr. C. C. Black, Rev. W. H. Rorer, Mr. R. Devaux, Rev. R. Gallagher, Dr. A. W. Herre, Master Kwa Fu, Master Kok Hong, Mr. and Mrs. F. Limjap, Mr. and Mrs. Ng Fat, Master R. Osmena, Miss N. I. Spivey, Master Wai Hoi, and Master Yan Kay. Among passengers passing through Hong Kong were: Mr. L. S. Cowen, Mrs. C. F. Englehart, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Felix, Dr. A. Gutierrez, Mr. J. Hilario, Mr. E. Levy, Mr. E. W. Miller, Mrs. Wm. Tumulte, Mr. Shanghai, Mr. Y. Nakamura, Mr. H. Oguri, Mr. Y. Suzuki, Mr. P. E. Wolfe, for Kobe; Mr. V. Albo, Mr. W. Narindas, Capt. F. O. Stone, for Yokohama; Miss A. Fajardo, Dr. J. Fajardo, Col. C. D. Herron, Dr. M. C. Icasiano, Miss L. Lopez, Miss P. Lopez, Mr. B. H. Lopez, Miss C. Lopez, Comdr. and Mrs. C. A. Lucas, Mrs. R. Magee, Miss S. Magee, Miss M. Sevilla, Mrs. C. E. Van Sickle, Mrs. J. S. Waddington, Master J. S. Waddington, Miss L. Waddington, for San Francisco; Mrs. C. F. Fox, Mr. S. Fox, Mrs. W. T. Hurt, Master J. Hurt, Rev. T. Moccogamba, Rev. L. Moccogamba, Mr. J. S. Sutton, and Mrs. A. B. Niquex, for Los Angeles.

The following passengers arrived here by the s.s. Hakozaki Maru, from Japan and Shanghai, on Saturday.—Mr. Allenxander Paul, Dr. Bernardo de Sousa, Mr. C. D. Bhatt, Miss M. B. Ewart, Mr. F. K. Ewart, Mrs. N. Negishi, Mrs. C. Uyemura, Mr. Cheng Sin Teh, Mr. Chung Sin Kuen, Mr. Richard Haytor, Mr. R. Hung, Mrs. Lily Laniger, Miss Amy Stouhar, Mr. Takashi Takahashi, Mr. C. C. Tong, Mr. Manichiro Ende, Mr. M. Y. Fung, Mr. Jo Heng Shing, Mr. R. J. Jorgensen, Mr. Ken Liang Wei, Mr. C. M. Li, Miss H. V. F. Liang, Miss H. Liang, Mr. V. Olofusk, Mr. Cheng Bun, Mr. Yu Lee Pin.

Departures.

The following passengers left here by the s.s. Hakozaki Maru, for Europe, on August 24.—Mr. M. Aihara, Mr. J. Nakahara, Mr. G. E. Mitchell, Mr. M. Tominari, Mr. I. Makino, Mr. and Mrs. K. Takahashi, Mr. H. J. Dobbs, Mr. T. Hokezu, Mr. A. Aka, Mr. N. Nakafuji, Mr. M. Yamada, Mr. G. Nishikado, Mr. Matsubara, Miss F. Banks, Mr. Hiller, Mr. S. Watanabe, Mr. N. Yonekubo, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. N. Inouye, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ito, Mr. T. Yamashita, Rev. J. A. Monchanson, Mr. S. Ohtsu, Mr. and Mrs. F. Reed, Mr. E. Abel Smith, Mr. T. Nakata, Miss S. Takezawa, Mr. and Mrs. Lea Tsing Yaw, Mr. Lam Chok Ming, Mr. H. Kawamura, Mrs. H. Kawamura, Mr. N. Mizuno, Mr. N. Inoguchi, Mr. K. Masaki, Mr. K. Takashima, Mr. and Mrs. H. Doherty, Mr. M. Sakurada, Mr. M. Katayama, Mr. H. G. Woodstock, Mr. Talate, Mr. Loh Shui Ngo, Mr. I. Ohsawa, Mr. Chihira, Mr. S. Majima, Mr. J. A. Hawgood, Mr. W. M. O. Folien, Mr. Tseng Hsing Hu, Mr. R. Rayman, Miss A. Gilmour, Mr. Slink, Mr. R. Yamaguchi, Mr. K. Takahashi, Mr. K. Yamada, Mr. K. Koo, Mr. S. Ishikawa, Mr. T. Hokida, Mrs. M. Shimizu, Mrs. K. Doi, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Andrews, Mr. S. J. Lim, Mr. I. Itoh, Mrs. R. Heath, Miss Tah Fee Koun, Miss J. Heath, Miss C. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. Yu Wang Teh.

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Pres. Adams... Sun., Oct. 6, 8 a.m.

Pres. Harrison... Sun., Oct. 20, 8 a.m.
Pres. Johnson... Sun., Nov. 3, 8 a.m.
Pres. Monroe... Sun., Nov. 17, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Pierce... Aug. 27, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson... Aug. 31, 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft... Sept. 10, 6 p.m.

Pres. McKinley... Sept. 14, 6 p.m.
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Pres. Grant... Sept. 28, 8 p.m.

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SWATOW, AMOY, SWATOW & STORM	"ANHUI"	On 26th Aug.	3 p.m.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"KWEIYANG"	On 27th Aug.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"HUPEH"	On 27th Aug.	3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 28th Aug.	10 a.m.
AMOY, SHANGHAI & DALNY	"CHENAN"	On 28th Aug.	5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 29th Aug.	3 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIKOW	"CHEKIANG"	On 31st Aug.	11 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYITAN"	On 1st Sept.	8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"ROGOHOW"	On 1st Sept.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & HONGKONG	"KAYING"	On 1st Sept.	Noon
WHAHAI, CHITTOO & TIENTSIN	"KUSICHOW"	On 3rd Sept.	2 p.m.
WHAHAI, CHITTOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 13th Sept.	11 a.m.

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G. METZINGER ... 22nd Oct.	FOURCHON ... 22nd Oct.
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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Winds	Waves	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Winds	Waves
	Inches	Fahrenheit	Direction	Force	Inches	Fahrenheit	Direction	Force
Wladivostok	29.93	76.0	SE	2	29.92	75.9	SSE	2
Nemuro	29.92	76.0	NW	1	29.92	76.0	ESE	1
Hokodate	29.92	76.0	ESE	1	29.92	76.0	E	1
Tokio	29.94	76.0	NE	1	29.93	75.9	N	1
Kobe	29.88	75.9	SE	1	29.88	75.9	WSW	1
Nagasaki	29.86	75.8	WSW	1	29.86	75.8	NW	1
Kagoshima	29.84	75.8	SE	1	29.86	75.8	S	1
Oshima	29.88	75.9	NNE	1	29.84	75.8		
Naha	29.86	75.8	N	1	29.88	75.9		
Ishigaki	29.86	75.8	S	1	29.92	76.0	S	1
Bonin Island	29.90	75.9	S	1	29.91	75.9		
Chefoo	29.73	75.1	NE	2	29.81	75.7	SSW	2
Shanghai	29.78	75.6	WNW	2	29.81	75.7	SSW	2
Guilford	29.85	75.8	SSW	2	29.81	75.7	SSW	2
Sharp Peak	29.77	75.6	S	2	29.81	75.7	SSE	2
Amoy	29.78	75.6	SSE	2	29.80	75.6	S	2
Swatow	29.80	75.6	W	2	29.82	75.7	W	2
Taihou	29.86	75.8	W	2	29.86	75.8	W	2
Taiwan	29.87	75.8	W	2	29.82	75.7	W	2
Koshun	29.84	75.7	WSW	2	29.81	75.7	W	2
Pescadore	29.86	75.8	W	2	29.82	75.7	W	2
Hong Kong	29.80	75.6	E	2	29.80	75.6	E	2
Gap Rock	29.82	75.7	E	2	29.82	75.7	E	2
Macao	29.82	75.7	E	2	29.78	75.6	E	2
Hohow	29.83	75.7	E	2	29.81	75.7	E	2
Pratas Island	29.74	75.4	SSE	2				
Phulien	29.72	75.4	SSE	2				
Tourane	29.74	75.7	SW	2				
Cape St. James	29.84	75.7	SW	2				
Basco	29.75	75.7	NE	2	29.78	75.6	NE	2
Apurri	29.78	75.6	NE	2	29.73	75.5	SW	2
Tuguegarao	29.74	75.4	W	2	29.76	75.6	N	2
Vigan	29.73	75.3	WSW	2				
Manila	29.74	75.4	NNW	2				
Legaspi	29.76	75.6	NW	2	29.81	75.7	NE	2
Calbayog	29.74	75.4	NW	2	29.78	75.6	S	2
Tacloban	29.74	75.4	SW	2				
Iloilo	29.73	75.3	SW	2	29.80	75.6	W	2
Cebu	29.75	75.5	WSW	2				
Surigao	29.75	75.5	WSW	2				
Saipan	29.76	75.6	WSW	2	29.81	75.7	W	2
Guam	29.76	75.6	WSW	2				
Yap	29.76	75.6	WSW	2				
Pelew	29.76	75.6	WSW	2				
Ponape	29.76	75.6	WSW	2				
Labuan	29.76	75.6	WSW	2				

August 25d. 11A. 30m.—The anticyclone remains central to the north of Hakkaido; pressure is relatively low over China and to the east of Luzon.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 186.10 inches, against an average of 63.61 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON AUGUST 26.

District.

- 1.—Formosa Channel
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamcocks
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

Light easterly or variable winds; fair.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, August 25.

	Previous Day	On Date	At Date
	at 4 p.m.	10 a.m.	4 p.m.
Barometer...	29.79	29.81	29.75
Temperature...	82	85	89
Humidity...	87	77	62
Wind...	E	Calm	W
Force...	2	0	2
Direction...	C	C	B
Weather...	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 24: 84

Lowest open-air Temperature, 25: 77

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning; M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 26 to September 1, 1929.

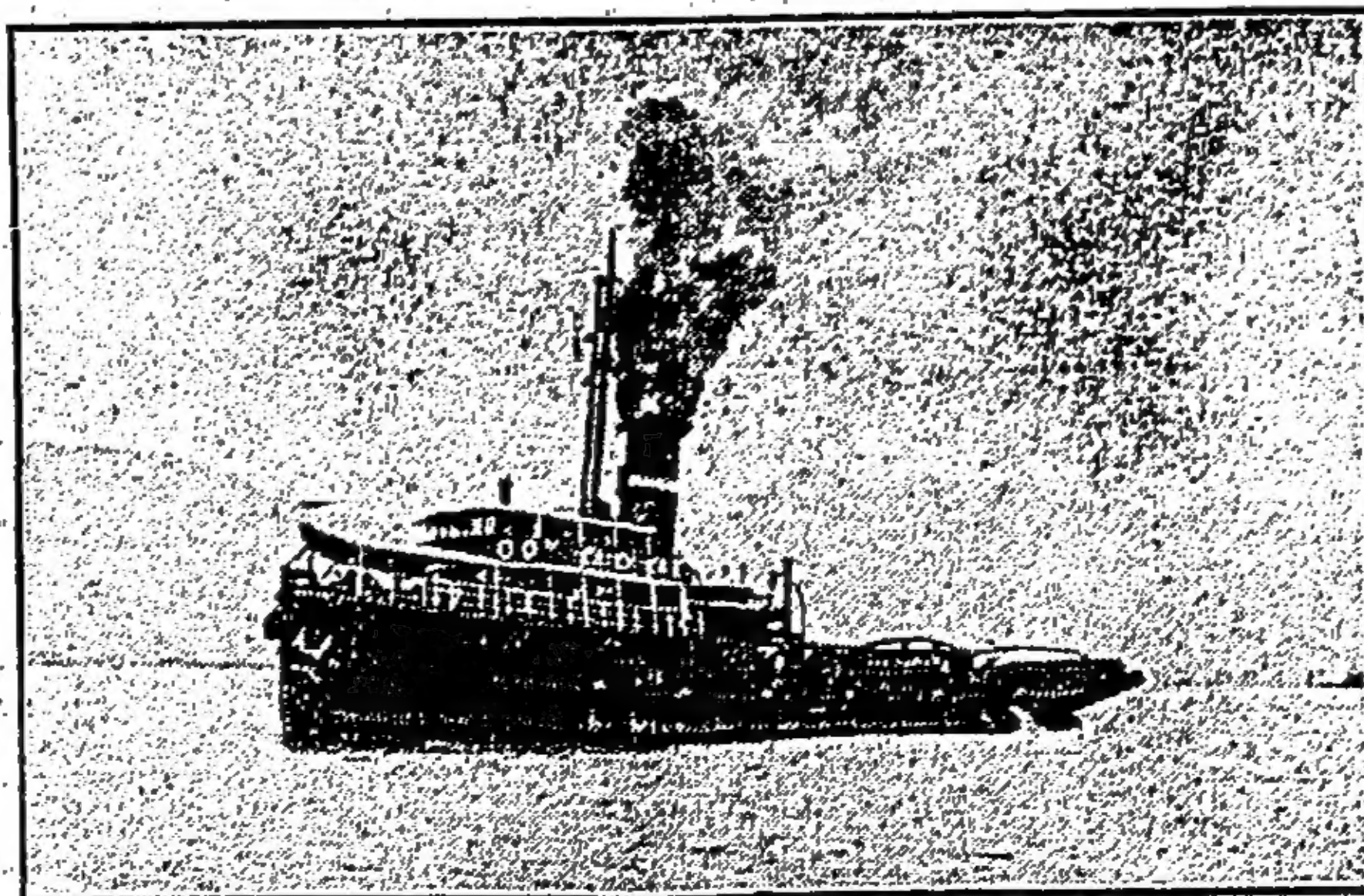
Days of Week	Date of Month	High Water			Low Water		
		Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Height
Mon.	26	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		128	5.6	6.54	2.7	7.10	3.1
Tues.	27	127	5.8	8.15	2.7	7.32	3.6
		256	4.6	7.32	3.6	8.15	2.7
Wed.	28	224	8.1	10.15	2.6	8.15	2.6
		5.1	4.2	8.15	2.6	8.15	2.6
Thurs.	29	333	6.5	9.14	4.1	9.14	4.1
		4.48	6.9	1.12	1.5	1.12	1.5
Fri.	30	519	4.3	10.58	4.2	10.58	4.2
		5.58	7.3	1.12	1.5	1.12	1.5
Sat.	31	8.24	4.4	1.12	1.5	1.12	1.5
		7.3	7.8	0.18	4.0	0.18	4.0
Sun.	1	9.34	4.6	2.38	0.6	2.38	0.6

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OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG" "HOSANG" "NAMSANG" "YUENSANG"	Tues., 27th Aug., at Noon Tues., 3rd Sept., at Noon Thurs., 19th Sept., at 7 a.m. Tues., 1st Oct., at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Tues., 10th Sept., at Noon
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	Sun., 1st Sept., at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" "MAUSANG"	Wed., 4th Sept., at 3 p.m. Mon., 16th Sept., at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via WEI-HAI-WEI & NEWCHANG	"CHIPSANG" "CHONGSHING"	Mon., 26th Aug., at 3 p.m. Thurs., 5th Sept., at Noon

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Express Freight S.S. "Franken"	departure 11th Oct.
Pass. M.S. "FULDA"	departure 18th Oct.
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Freight S.S. "Franken"	due here 7th Sept.
Pass. M.S. "FULDA"	due here 24th Sept.
Freight S.S. "Main"	due here 6th Oct.
Pass. S.S. "Trier"	due here 22nd Oct.
Freight S.S. "Lahn"	due here 2nd Nov.
Freight M.S. "Koenigsberg"	due here 19th Nov.

HONG KONG—NEW GUINEA

DIRECT SIX WEEKLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO

RABAU, KULON, KALILI, WITU (PETER HBR).

